

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.63

LIBRARY
APR 14 1944
U. S. Department of Agriculture

BUXTON WHITE'S

Garden Annual-1944

WHITE'S TRUE BRED SEEDS

BUXTON WHITE SEED CO., ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

With a
**COMPLETE
PLANTING
GUIDE**
for Home Gardens

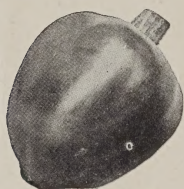


You can count on us, neighbor!

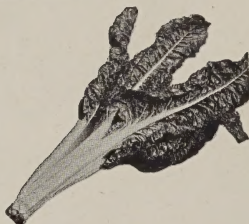
This "Garden Annual" of ours is a different kind of seed catalog.

First of all, it's a neighborly book that doesn't just list merchandise for sale, but devotes many pages to helping you with your garden. As you'll see, we've crowded our book with good, sensible gardening information (the most complete you'll find in any seed catalog).

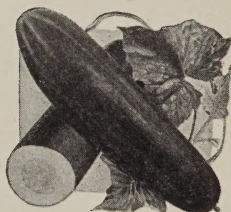
Second, this book comes to you from a seedsman who is right in your own territory . . . who knows your garden needs as only a neighbor can. We're here the year round—and always ready and willing to help, in every way we can.



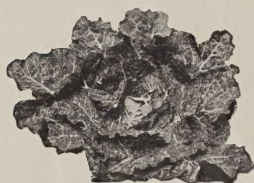
PEPPER, Pimento—Smooth, heart-shaped fruit, 3½ in. long; dark green, changes to crimson; exceptionally thick flesh, sweet, mild. Ideal for canning. 73 days.



SWISS CHARD, Lucullus—A superb table green. Rich green, heavily crumpled leaves. Creamy white, edible stems are about as large as Rhubarb—and as tasty. 50-60 days.



CUCUMBER, Long Green—A general purpose cucumber, equally good for slicing and for pickling. Fruit 10 to 12 in. long, rich, dark green. 70 days.



COLLARD, Georgia or Southern—Favorite of winter "greens." Grows to 2 ft., forming large, loose heads of succulent leaves on long stem. 24 to 36 days.

World's greatest bargain — HOME GROWN VEGETABLES

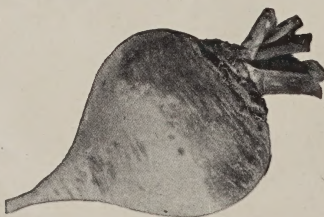
You get dollars for pennies, with a lot of healthy fun thrown in free, when you grow your own vegetables! Where else can you get so much for so little?

And besides, no vegetables you buy at the store ever taste so good

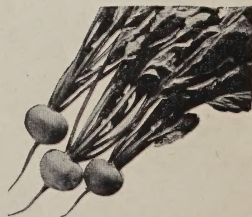
—or are so good for you. Because vegetables begin to undergo a profound change, almost as soon as they're picked. Inevitable natural processes quickly alter their flavor, texture, vitamin content. That's why there's no substitute for garden-fresh vegetables.



PEAS, Thomas Laxton—Very good early wrinkled variety. Vigorous vines grow to 3 ft. Pods about 4 in. long, filled with tender peas that retain flavor. 57 days.



RUTABAGA (or Swede Turnip), American Purple-top—A fine keeper. Large, smooth, globe-shaped roots; sweet, fine-grained, yellow flesh. Also used for stock feeding. 88 days.



BEEFS, Crosby Egyptian—An early, attractive variety popular both for market and home gardens. Medium tops. Root is bright red. 60 days.

BUXTON WHITE SEED COMPANY

Date _____, 194_____

By express ☐ By freight ☐ By mail ☐ Best way ☐
(Check which you prefer)

(All members of one family please order under one name)

Street Number _____ R.F.D. _____ Box _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Three convenient ways to buy here! Shop at our store . . . or mail your order . . . or telephone it, whichever is the most convenient for you.

(If you find we're a bit rushed during the busy season, remember there are now three times as many home gardeners as there were before the war. And help is scarce!)

[illegible]

of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

Garden Guideposts

The answers to your questions

Now that just about every family is "growing its own," there's a universal need for good, practical gardening information. So this spring, instead of issuing just the usual kind of seed catalog, we are making every possible effort to fit our book to the special needs of these times.

As you will find, throughout the pages of this book, we are giving you a great deal more in the way of helpful everyday gardening information. Under the "Garden Guidepost" headings, we have assembled the answers to most of the questions that home gardeners commonly ask. We have aimed to give you in very compact form,

the necessary essentials . . . the "musts" of home gardening.

For new gardeners

For gardeners of limited experience this data clears up just about all of those critical points that need special attention. In the shortest and simplest possible form, it presents the basic moves that mean the difference between success and failure.

For veterans

Experienced gardeners may not need some of the information given here. But we think that even the most seasoned veterans will find that our "Guideposts" give them many handy reminders.

First of all — THE SITE AND THE PLAN

These are the six points to keep in mind when you select your site:

1. *Locate the garden near your house, if possible, to conserve your time and energy.*
2. *Six hours of full sunlight are needed for vegetables and some flowers.*
3. *Keep garden site away from tree roots. They will rob your plants of moisture and plant food.*
4. *Make sure your soil is right—neither too acid nor too alkaline, and not lacking minimum requirements of essential growth elements — nitrogen, phosphorous, potash.*

Most vegetables, annual flowers, and border perennials do best in soil that is not very acid.

If you're not certain about your soil, a very simple, inexpensive soil-test kit will enable you to make the necessary tests.

5. *Be sure there is ample drainage. If there is insufficient slope for natural drainage, place drain tile well below the surface to carry off excess moisture.*

6. *A gentle slope toward the south means an earlier garden; a northerly slope exposes growing plants to chilling winds and means a later-maturing garden.*

Make a garden plan



To get the most out of your garden, make a complete plan on paper, and keep it as a record to check against in succeeding years.

The right kind of garden plan gives you all these advantages:

1. *A succession of fresh vegetables in pleasing variety throughout the season.*

2. *A succession of bloom in the flower department.*

3. *A great saving of time and energy, by knowing just what and when to plant, and when to expect to harvest each crop.*

4. *Seed saved, by knowing just how much you will need.*

5. *Full use of every foot of soil by succession and companion cropping.*

6. *A chance to rotate crops on a scientific basis to improve yield and reduce disease and plant infestation.*

How to plan your vegetable garden

Every garden must be planned individually. What you plant in it and how you schedule your planting will be governed by—

- (a) the area and kind of soil available,
- (b) the personal tastes of your family,
- (c) and the supply of fresh vegetables on the local market.

In other words, there is no sense in planting corn if you have only wet, heavy soil; or in planting collards if no one in your family likes this succulent green; or in planting rows of carrots if your space is limited and they are abundant and cheap in your community.

Here are a few guideposts to read before setting your plan on paper:

1. *Where space is limited, plant more of the small, quick-maturing, highly perishable and highly protective vegetables (rich in vitamins and minerals) — such as lettuce, spinach, Swiss chard, endive, tomatoes, green beans — which are to be used fresh and picked frequently.*

(Continued on Page 7)

MUSKMELON, Hale's Best No. 36



LIMA BEAN,
Baby Bush



SQUASH, Table Queen or Acorn

SWEET CORN,
Golden Cross
Bantam



BEANS, String-
less Green Pod

Approved

VEGETABLE SELECTIONS

CHOSEN FROM THE THOUSANDS OF AVAILABLE
VARIETIES AS THE BEST FOR QUALITY AND YIELD

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Large Packet 10c

Black Valentine Stringless—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6½ in. long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 51 days.

Bountiful—An early, heavy-yielding variety. The leading flat podded bean for market and home use. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality. 49 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle and strictly stringless at all stages. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Stringless Green Pod—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, fully stringless and fibrefless. 50 days.

Tendergreen—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. Brown seeds blotched with light fawn. 54 days.

Tender Pod—A tender, succulent, flavorful bean. Pods 4½ to 5 in. long, round, thick. Stringless, fleshy, brittle, dark green. Seeds white with red spot. 48 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Large Packet 10c

Golden Wax—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. The straight, thick, flat pods are creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

Beans, Pole

Genuine Cornfield (Striped Crease-back)—Vigorous-growing, prolific. Pods round, straight, light green; fleshy, tender, but somewhat stringy. 71 days.

Ideal Market or Black Valentine Pole—Earliest pole bean. Plant hardy, good climber. Pods round, silvery green, brittle, tender, stringless when young. Black seed. 60 days.

Kentucky Wonder—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibrefless. Meaty. 65 days.

McCaslan—Dry shelled or snap, good climber. Medium green thick, flat pods. Meaty, stringless and tender when young. 65 days.

Lima, Dwarf or Bush

Large Packet 10c

Baby Potato—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall.

Fordhook Bush—Straight pods with plump, large beans of excellent quality. 75 days.

Henderson's Bush—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Good for home gardener; very productive.

Lima, Pole

Large Packet 10c

Florida Butter Bean—Dependable, popular, prolific. 78 days.

Sieva, Carolina or Small White—Plant 10 to 12-ft. tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with 3 to 4 beans of excellent quality. 77 days.

BEETS

Packet 10c

Crosby's Egyptian—Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

Early Blood Turnip—Medium early. Tops medium, somewhat coarse. Bright red. 65 to 70 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days.

Stock Beets or Mangel Wurzel—See Mangel Wurzel.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Large pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Dwarf Improved—Firm, thick-set tender heads. Easily grown. Early, dependable. Large pkt. 10c.

CABBAGE

Standard Early Varieties

Packet 10c

Charleston or Large Wakefield—Heart-shaped heads nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield and half again as large. 7 to 8-in. long. 70 to 75 days.

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. Solid, round and of good quality with few outer leaves, stems short. 65 to 70 days.

Especially RECOMMENDED



BEAN, Tendergreen

A distinctly superior stringless, green-podded bush bean. Pods are rich dark green, meaty, smooth, very tender and finely flavored—about 6 to 7 in. long. Strong, vigorous, prolific vines. Early.

CARROT Danvers Half-Long

Popular main-crop or late carrot of brilliant orange color. Roots are smooth, 6 to 7 in. long, tapering to blunt point. Flesh is tender, sweet, crisp.



CARROT, Danvers Half Long

All Vegetable Seeds
10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.

Garden Guideposts

CARROT,
Imperator



CABBAGE,
Copenhagen Market

SWEET
CORN, Country
Gentleman



TURNIP, Purple-
Top White Globe

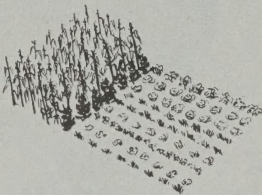


LETTUCE, Grand Rapids

How to plan

(Continued from Page 5)

2. On the farm, white potatoes, sweet corn, pumpkins and squash may be grown with the field crops, leaving the garden for the more perishable vegetables and those requiring careful cultivation.



3. Tall-growing crops should be placed on north or west side so they will not shade the low ones.

4. Crops which remain in the garden throughout the entire growing season (parsnips, salsify, parsley, tomatoes, peppers, onions from seed) should be located where they will not be disturbed.

5. Root and cole crops thrive in heavy soil. (Cole crops include cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi.)

6. In warm, loose soil plant sweet corn, beans, tomatoes.

7. Perennial vegetables — such as small fruits, asparagus, rhubarb, and horseradish—should be placed at one side or end of the garden so they will not interfere with plowing and cultivation.

8. Put vine crops at one side or end so as not to overrun smaller crops. (Or, if hand cultivating, you can interplant melons, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers with corn.)

9. Allow a liberal surplus for canning and storing. Now, more than ever, you will want to can peas, beans, tomatoes, corn, etc. You can store for winter use beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, squash.)

10. Make full use of the area all season by succession cropping and companion cropping. (See Page 10.)

Making the layout

Take a piece of paper — big enough so you can put in all the information you need. (An easy-to-figure scale is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on the paper to 1 foot in your garden.) Begin by making a rough diagram.

Now, with this rough sketch as a guide, and with a list of the vegetables that your family likes and that you have decided you can grow in your plot, you're ready to begin mapping the actual planting. (See page 10 for specific ideas.)

CAUTION: If your plot is on a slope, don't run rows up and down hill or precious topsoil and seeds will wash away. On nearly level

ground, run rows the long way of the area if you are going to cultivate by horse or motive power.

When and where to plant

In mapping your planting plan you'll need to know when to plant, how deep, how far apart, when the different vegetables mature, etc. All this information you will find on page 16.

List your needs and shop early

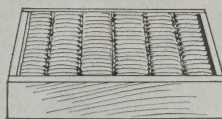
When your plan is complete, make up your list of seeds, plant food, insecticide, etc., and come in early. We'll help all we can. You know, we're just as anxious as you are that your garden shall be a success, and we'll do our part by supplying good seeds and all the other things you need to do a good job. (But remember, under present-day conditions, all good seed stores are extremely rushed during the planting season.)

Get an early start

It is most desirable to start tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, peppers and certain other crops in flats or hotbeds six to eight weeks before the weather is suitable for transplanting into the garden.

Any gardener can do this. You don't need expensive or elaborate structures, and you can make them yourself.

How to make a seed flat



Make a shallow wooden box about 3 inches deep, and something like 12 inches wide and 18 inches long. Just fairly sturdy construction will do. Allow $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cracks between the bottom boards to provide good drainage.

Fill with good garden soil, placing about 1 inch of coarser material in the bottom and filling balance with fine, sifted soil. Firm well along edges, add more sifted soil and level off.

Sow seeds in furrows 2 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Cover with sifted soil or clean sand. Smooth and firm well.

Water thoroughly, but gently so as not to wash out any seed.

Place in a warm spot — about 70°F.

Put a piece of burlap or muslin over the box to hold moisture in the soil. It will hasten germination. Remove cover as soon as the plants start to come up.

(Continued on Page 9)

CABBAGE (Continued)

Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small round solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. Globular in shape and with attractive smooth leaves. May be set close together. 63 to 65 days.

Jersey Wakefield—Early, with small conical heads, 7-in. long, short stems, 5-in., 2 to 2½-lb. heads. 64 days.

Intermediate Varieties

Packet 10c

All Seasons—Medium season, good keeper, fine for kraut. Good cropper. 9-in., 8 to 10-lb. heads. 85 to 90 days.

Early Flat Dutch—Good second early variety. Plants medium. Very vigorous. Large, flat solid heads 6-in. deep, 11 to 12-in. in diameter, 11 to 12-lb. 90 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Packet 10c

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Heads round, hard, compact. Leaves deep green, coarsely crimped, dark green. Keeps well. 90 days.

Red Varieties

Packet 10c

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days. Large pkt. 10c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early heading. The most popular variety. Solid tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Large pkt. 10c.

CARROTS

Packet 10c

Chantenay, Improved Long Type—A recent development from old Chantenay, 1 to 2-in. longer, and slightly more slender. 70 days.

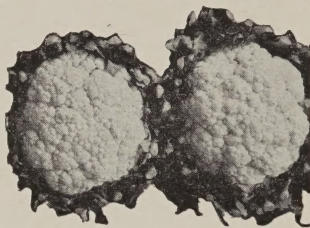
Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long, tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Imperator—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Long Orange—Heavy cropper. Roots taper to a point. Red-orange flesh, core slightly lighter. 88 days.

Oxheart—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, heart-shaped. Tender and sweet, bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER



Snowball—Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7-in. 55 days. Pkt. 25c.

CELERY

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants with yellowish-green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanchers readily. 120 days. Pkt. 10c.

COLLARD

Cabbage Collard—Combines qualities of cabbage and collard, but finer flavored than either.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

Large Packet 10c

Hybrid

Golden Cross Bantam—Stalk sturdy, with exceptionally broad, vigorous leaves. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Well adapted to canners' use and excellent for market gardeners. Extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 76 days.

All Vegetable Seeds

10c PER PACKET

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

SWEET CORN

Open-Pollinated

Country Gentleman—Long, slender cob, packed with slender, irregular "shoe-peg" kernels. Milky, plump, sweet white grains. 8 to 9-in. ears. 93 days.

Stowell's Evergreen—Standard for canners. 16 to 20 rowed ears. Holds condition well. Clear white, broad, kernels. Sweet and tender. 95 days.

GARDEN OR ROASTING EAR CORN

Adams Improved or Large Early—Large-eared roasting variety, earlier than Trucker's Favorite, 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels white and tender when young. 70 to 73 days.

Trucker's Favorite—Extensively used for roasting ears and shipping. Ears 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels white, fairly tender, and moderately sweet. 70 to 75 days. Plant early or late.

POP CORN

Dynamite—Rich, creamy yellow, smooth and round, which pop double size of others. Ears 8 to 9 in. long. Vigorous grower.

CUCUMBER

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Clark's Special—Very dark green 2¼-lb. fruits. Slightly tapered at both ends. Flesh crisp, firm, holds color and firmness. Few seeds, 63 days.

Long Green—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

Pickling—Largest of the pickling varieties, also good for slicing. 59 days.

Straight Eight, w.s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-American Selection. 2½-lb. fruits rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

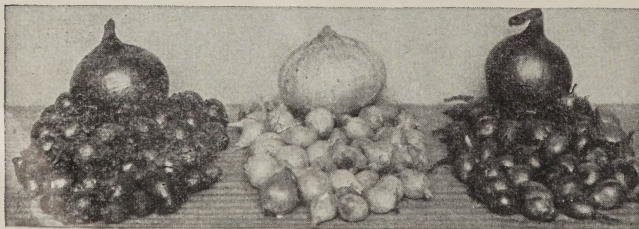
DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

Especially RECOMMENDED



Grow Onions from Sets

For the home gardener, growing onions from sets saves labor, makes good results more certain, gives you onions ready to use (as green onions) in 2 to 3 weeks and mature onions about a month earlier than those grown from seed.

Plant as soon as ground can be worked. Set in 12-in. drills, about 3 in. apart, and covered lightly. Cultivate well and fertilize. When ready for use, pull every other onion in the row, allowing balance to mature.



WATERMELON,
Dixie Queen



CABBAGE,
Chinese Chihili



CABBAGE,
Perfection Drumhead Savoy



CARROT,
Chanteney



BROCCOLI, Italian Green Sprouting

Garden Guideposts

Making a seed flat

(Continued from Page 7)

After the plants come through the soil, water only in morning. Do not keep soil too wet.

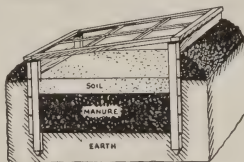
Thin out plants, or transplant them into another box or coldframe, when 2 inches high.

How to make a hotbed

There are two kinds of hotbeds that will serve well for starting early plants.

1. THE MANURE-HEATED HOTBED

—Locate this near a building to provide protection on north and west sides against cold winds, facing south to receive maximum sunlight.



Dig a pit 24 inches deep, 6 feet wide, and as long as needed. (A single-sash hotbed is large enough for a medium-sized garden. As a standard sash is 3 by 6 feet, a single-sash hotbed would be 3 feet by 6 feet.)

Construct a frame of 2-inch planks made so the sash just covers it. Build the north side 6 inches higher than the south side so the sash will slope toward the south.

Place 12 to 18 inches of prepared, fresh, strawy horse manure in the bottom of the pit and firm; then place 6 inches of fine garden soil on top of the manure. Allow to heat for 2 or 3 days.

After the temperature has fallen below 90°F., sow the seed 3 to 6 inches apart and place sash on the frame.

Ventilate during the day, closing sash on very cold nights to prevent freezing. (In severe weather place old carpets, blankets, or salt hay over the glass.)



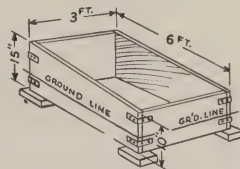
A BASEMENT WINDOW HOTBED

—Place one or two standard sash on a frame built in front of a south- or southeast-facing basement window. (See illustration.) Make the structure as airtight as possible.

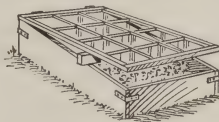
Open the basement window to circulate warm air through the hotbed, provide heat and continuous ventilation.

Use seed boxes or flats in operating a basement window hotbed.

Coldframes



A coldframe is valuable when transplanting plants from seed flats or hotbed, before planting in the garden. Coldframes are constructed like hotbeds except that no manure is used to provide heat. They depend entirely on the sun for heat, which accumulates under the cover in the daytime to keep the frame warm through the night.



Preparing the soil

The basis of garden success is the soil. Usually we have to work with what we have, but even if it is not good soil to begin with, much can be done to improve it.

The ideal soil has 4 definite qualities:

- (a) it is easy to work (crumbles readily);
- (b) it contains plenty of humus (partially rotted vegetable matter);
- (c) it has sufficient quantities of available plant food;
- (d) it is well-drained.

If yours is not ideal soil, here are some things you can do:

If soil is too "heavy"

Heavy soil, which will bake hard and not drain properly, can be made friable (crumbly, loose) by working in old ashes, fine cinders, humus, fine gravel or fine limestone screenings. This will make the soil workable as well as letting excess water escape, admitting air into the soil, and permitting roots to grow freely.

If soil needs conditioning

If your soil needs improving, it can be greatly benefitted by application of well-rotted stable manure, leaf mold, grass clippings, compost and other forms of decomposed plant material. (Use up to 1 bu. per 25 sq. ft.) See Page 30 for data on building a compost pile.

(Continued on Page 11)

PLANTING for SUCCESSION CROPS

The Secret of Maximum Production

Whatever the size or location of your garden plot, you can get much more out of it if you make the right use of succession and companion crops.

Planning for a steady succession of crops from each row is really a very simple matter of timing. The sample plan at the right demonstrates the principles of this important idea.

The rows shown in black (first planting) are—

- (a) **Early crops**, which, when harvested, are followed by later crops. (In the 3rd row, for instance, cabbage is planted early in April and harvested in July to make room for late beets.)
- (b) **Crops which remain in the garden** (snap and lima beans, peppers, etc.).

The rows shown in red are—

- (a) **Succession crops** that are planted in the same space after the early crops are harvested (fall spinach after onions, winter squash after early beets, etc.).
- (b) **Companion crops** or quick-maturing crops interplanted with slow-maturing crops (onion sets or lettuce, for example, planted between the young tomato plants will be harvested before the tomato vines require the entire space).

THE FACTS YOU NEED

Following each vegetable listing in this catalog you will find the term of maturity, so you will know how to space your plantings in the matter of time.

On page 16 you will find a chart to guide you in spacing between plants, between rows, amount of seed required, etc. With this information you are ready to map out a garden that will make full use of every foot of space.

Below are other suggested plans. You can, of course, work out variations of your own—which will completely fit your own preferences and space limitations.

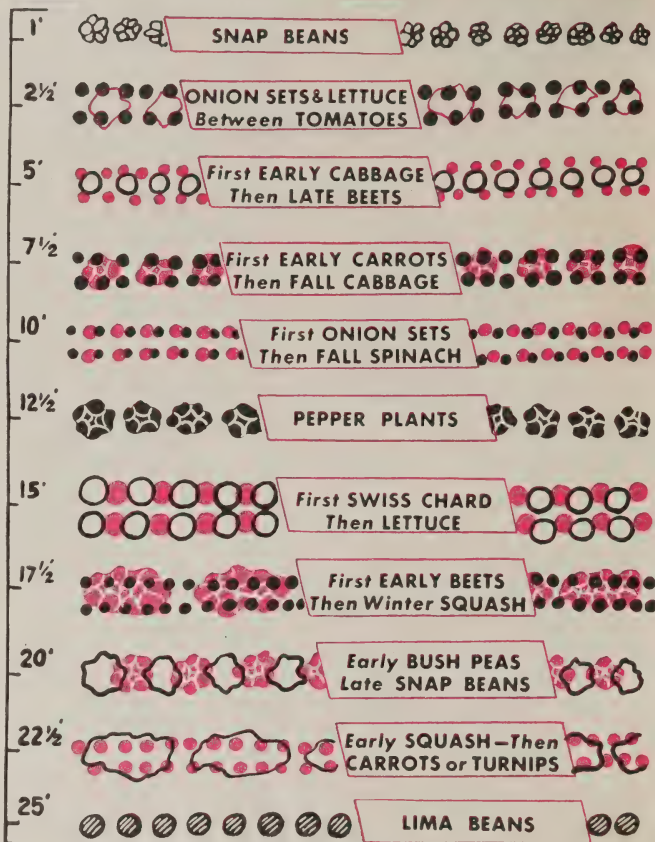
PLAN NO. 2

Row No.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 Mustard | } Plant early in space later required by spreading squash vines, row 3. |
| 2 Garden Cress | |
| 3 Summer Squash | |
| 4 Spinach | } Plant early in space later required by spreading squash vines, row 3. |
| 5 Spinach | |

FIRST PLANTING

SECOND PLANTING



Row No.

- 6 Beans—Lima or Green Soy
- 7 Bush Beans followed by late Lettuce
- 8 Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower
- 9 Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower
- 10 Late Peas followed by late Cabbage
- 11 Midseason Peas followed by late Cabbage
- 12 2nd early Peas followed by Rutabagas
- 13 1st early Peas followed by Brussels Sprouts
- 14 Carrots, Radishes, followed by Kohlrabi
- 15 Early Beets followed by Carrots, Radishes
- 16 Lettuce followed by late Beets
- 17 Kohlrabi followed by Endive

PLAN NO. 3

Row No.

- 1 Radishes followed by Sweet Corn
- 2 Green Onions followed by Sweet Corn
- 3 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 4 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 5 Early Cabbage followed by Turnips
- 6 Beets followed by Cabbage
- 7 Potatoes or Onion Sets
- 8 Carrots followed by Bush Beans

PLAN NO. 4

- 1 Sweet Corn
- 2 Radishes followed by Sweet Corn
- 3 Tomatoes interplanted with Lettuce
- 4 Early Peas . . . mid-season Peas . . . late Peas (1/3 row each, planted at 2-week intervals)
- 5 Early Cabbage followed by Turnips
- 6 Beets followed by Cabbage
- 7 Carrots followed by Bush Beans

Garden Guideposts



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield



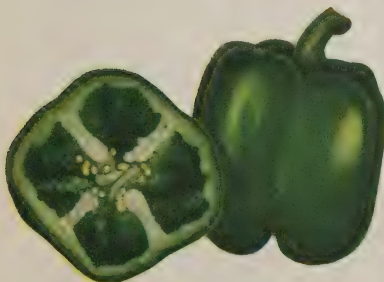
TOMATO, Rutgers



PEAS,
Laxton's Progress



SQUASH,
Early Prolific Straightneck



PEPPER, California Wonder

Preparing the soil

(Continued from Page 9)

When breaking new sod, if there are weeds or sod on the ground, apply lime and fertilizer to hasten decomposition, then turn under. These materials should be worked into the soil. They help to hold moisture, aid in drainage, prevent rapid changes in soil temperature, and are a source of food for soil bacteria and other microorganisms which work in the soil to liberate nutrients for plants.

Apply these materials before plowing or spading.

Note, too, that when you put fertilizer into newly spaded soil, it must be thoroughly worked in, so as to get it well distributed.

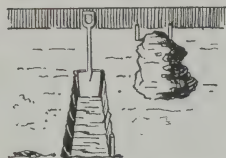
Hints on spading or plowing

Deep plowing or spading provides better drainage and aeration of the soil, encourages deep rooting of the crops.

Do not spade or plow when soil is wet—especially if the soil is heavy—or it will dry in hard clods that will be difficult to break up.

If you're going to tackle a sizable job of spading, it's good strategy to work at it only one hour a day for eight days. Then you'll be done before you realize it and won't find the work exhausting.

There's a trick to spading properly, but it's easy enough—like this—



First, dig a trench, as shown in sketch, piling at one end the soil removed.



Second, dig row by row and, as you progress along each row, turn the soil over into the trench made in digging the preceding row.

Third—when the last row is dug, carry the soil removed from the first row to fill in the last trench.

If the good soil is deep, spade to depth of 8 to 10 inches. If shallow, avoid digging up subsoil.

Pulverize the topsoil, breaking up clods with iron rake and removing stones or trash. Just be-

fore planting any area of the garden, work that part finely and smooth off with a rake before laying out the rows.

Fertilizing



Fertilizer must not come in contact with the seed or roots. Fertilizer may be applied along the rows in a band about 3 to 4 inches wide and about 2 inches from the line of seeds. Do this by scooping out a wide furrow about 2 inches deep with a good-sized common hoe and then distributing the fertilizer uniformly along the row.

Mix fertilizer thoroughly with top soil and cover about 2 inches deep. This is the most efficient way to use fertilizer.

How much fertilizer

Common mixtures of commercial fertilizer should be applied at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per 30 feet of row if rows are 1 foot apart, or 1 pound per 30 feet if rows are 2 feet or more apart.

During dry spells, if additional plant food is needed, dissolve it in water before applying, to aid in getting it to the seed and roots.

How to Plant

Make parallel rows—for a neater garden that is easier to cultivate. Set stakes at either end of the row to be planted. Stretch a line of heavy cord or twine taut between the stakes and use this as a guide line for making the seed drill or furrow.

Depth of drill

Use a corner of your hoe to make a drill about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep for small seeds (onions, lettuce, etc.), 1 inch for medium size seeds, or a furrow 2 to 3 inches deep for large seeds (peas, beans, onion sets, etc.).

Planting in "hills"

Melons, cucumbers, squash, and sweet corn should be planted in "hills"—that is, a group of several seeds together, which may be thinned out later.

(Where there is heavy rainfall and poor drainage, the soil may be elevated slightly to form hills.)

Do not sow seeds too deep. In other words, don't bury them so they will rot before they have a chance to come up. (See chart on page 16 for guide in spacing rows, etc.)

(Continued on Page 13)



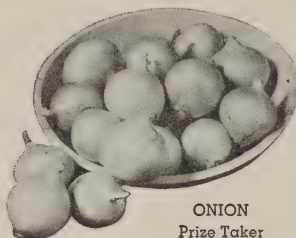
COS LETTUCE

Paris White or Trianon

For finest salad green, try Cos Type Lettuce. Delicate flavor, sweet. Leaves are crisp, loose, and take salad dressing better than head lettuce. White Paris (or Trianon) is earliest, most popular variety of Cos Lettuce.

ONION, Prize Taker

Exceptionally large, beautiful American onion of the yellow-globe type. Grows to large size—up to 4 lbs.—but is mild in flavor, crisp and juicy. Flesh is pure white. Start early in hotbed.



**ONION
Prize Taker**

EGGPLANT (Continued)

New Hampshire Hybrid—All-America Silver Medal 1939. The dark purple fruits are of the highest quality. Pkt. 10c.

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed—All-America Silver Medal, 1940. An entirely new type of endive. Leaf margins deeply cut and curled. Instead of lying flat on the ground, outer leaves turn upward, making this variety less susceptible to bottom rot than most others. Well-fitted hearts, closely packed with abundance of fine leaves, blanch to clear creamy yellow. Suitable for home and market garden. 70 days.

Green Curled Ruffec—Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy. 95 days.

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

Early Curled Siberian (Sprouts)—A vigorous growing variety of low spreading habit. Grayish green leaves which are only slightly curled at edges. Extremely hardy.

KOHLRABI

Purple Vienna—Desirable early variety. Dwarf plant, purple stems and veins. Bulbs globular, white, tender flesh. 60-65 days. Pkt. 10c.

White Vienna Early—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

Packet 10c

Big Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart.

Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Imperial 44—A sure header even during dry hot weather. Heads medium large, slightly flattened, extremely compact. If you have had trouble growing head lettuce, give Imperial 44 a careful trial. 82 days.

New York—Large heads, well blanched, sweet, tender. 80 days.

Loose Leaved Varieties

Packet 10c

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Chicken—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding. 40 days.

Cos or Romaine

Packet 10c

Paris White or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green leaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular. 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Banana—Fruits smooth and slender, 20 inches long and 4 inches thick, resembling a banana. Flesh salmon color, with banana-like flavor. Good for late planting. 90 days.

Hale's Best, No. 36—Improved. Early, uniform, oval, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon flesh. Sweet, spicy. 80 days.

Hearts of Gold—Nearly round fruit, weight 2 pounds. Distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick flesh, deep salmon in color, tender and sweet. 94 days.

Honey Ball—Small round fruit, weight 3½ pounds. Yellowish-white, smooth, fine netting. Flesh is grey-green in color, very sweet and juicy. 104 days.

Honey Dew—The well-known green-fleshed melon for warm climates. Smooth, ivory colored skin. Flesh is sweet and juicy. 112 days.

Improved Perfecto—Roundish fruit, weight 2½ pounds. No ribs. Completely covered with hard grey netting. Flesh is thick and salmon colored, sweet and juicy. 90 days.

Rocky Ford, Golden Lined—Fruits small, with rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weight 2½ pounds. No ribs. Heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green with gold tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality. 92 days.

Watermelon

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Florida Giant or Cannonball—A huge melon, growing sometimes to weight of 100 lbs. Oval-round with blunt ends, it has dark green skin and thick, tough rind. Flesh is of excellent quality, firm and red. 90 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

Wondermelon or Kleckley's Sweet—Large, cylindrical, slightly ribbed fruits. Deep red, juicy, sweet flesh, white seeds. 85 days.

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf—Vigorous, upright plants. Leaves large, broad and deep green; quick grower. 43 days.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors. 28 days.

Southern Giant Curled Longstanding—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days.

All Vegetable Seeds
10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

Garden Guideposts



MUSKMELON, Hearts of Gold



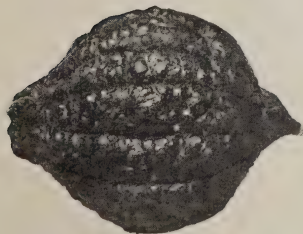
PUMPKIN,
Green Striped
Cushaw



SQUASH, Early White Bush



RADISH,
White Icicle



SQUASH, Hubbard

How to plant

(Continued from Page 11)

Don't sow seed too thickly. To do so wastes both seed and labor as the crowded seedlings must later be thinned by hand to allow space for proper development. Also, poor growth and poor quality vegetables result if seed is sown too thick and not properly thinned. (This is true whether planting in seed flat, hotbed or in open ground.)

Planting the seeds

Tear the corner from the packet. If seeds are very small, mix with three times their bulk of perfectly dry sand, then hold the packet over the row, tapping gently with your forefinger. This enables you to distribute the seed more evenly and avoid sowing too thickly.

Covering the seeds—After sowing, rake soil over seeds and tamp down lightly with hoe or foot to make sure soil is in close contact with seed, but do not pack.

In dry weather

CAUTION: The above directions apply to spring sowing, or where the soil is fairly moist. In hot, dry weather make deeper trenches and soak the ground thoroughly before sowing the seeds. Sow seed in bottom of trenches, but do not fill trench to top—just provide the correct amount of cover according to the size of seeds.

Transplanting

When plants are 2 inches high, thin them so as to allow enough space to make good stocky plants, or, if transplanting, place them 2 inches apart.

Tomato, eggplant, and pepper plants are tender and should not be set out before danger of frost is past. Cabbage, cauliflower, and kohlrabi are less tender but it is not safe to set them out much before the frost-proof date.

Plants started in coldframes can be hardened gradually by exposure to outdoor air, and can then be transplanted earlier than otherwise.

Where care is needed

Use care in transplanting or you will injure the tender, young plants.



Use a wide board when transplanting, to prevent packing soil around roots. (See sketch.)

When soil is sufficiently moist so a ball of soil can be retained around each individual root there is less chance of injury or of air pockets being left around roots. Use a trowel. (It is important that roots be kept in close contact with soil so they can get moisture.)



Right Wrong Wrong

When seedlings are to be transplanted without a ball of soil, long tap roots should be shortened, and the whole root system placed and "firmed in" so that it is well spread out, not bunched. Soil in which roots are placed must be finely pulverized.



When roots have been carefully placed in position, firm the soil around each plant enough to insure that roots are in contact with the soil, and that there are no air pockets.

Transplant in cool, cloudy weather or at evening or early morning.

Watering

Soak, don't sprinkle. Your garden needs water when the leaves look wilted in the sun and do not recover freshness over night.

Frequent sprinklings on the surface soil are not of little value but may be harmful.

Don't wash away topsoil

The best way to do a thorough soaking job is to use a canvas hose that leaks all along its length, placed along a row at a time. Let the water run until the soil is saturated to a good depth. Then move hose to next row.



If you have only an ordinary hose (without holes), remove nozzle and place a small board under the end of the hose to distribute water gently. (See sketch.)

If an overhead sprinkler is used be sure it doesn't have too much force, or it will wash the soil away.

Water in the evening or early morning.

(Continued on Page 14)

Garden Guideposts

Cultivation

The main reasons for cultivating are four—all important:

1. To keep the surface of ground from caking or baking hard.
2. To conserve moisture in the subsoil.
3. To release food elements in the soil. (Air is necessary for this process, so soil must be loose to permit aeration.)
4. To destroy weeds.

Frequent, shallow cultivation or hoeing is best. It requires less effort and gives better results. Never let the weeds get a start. They rob the plants of food and moisture.

Cultivate after each rain or soaking, as soon as soil is dry enough, and as often between as necessary to keep weeds under control.

Avoid packing soil near seeds or plants by walking in center of spaces between rows.

Mulching

Mulching between rows with 2 or 3 inches of straw or strawy manure, dried lawn clippings, leaves, helps to conserve moisture and keep down weeds.

Mulches are especially valuable for the longer growing crops such as tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, cucumbers, and melons.

Apply mulch when plants are well established and after the rows have been weeded.

Harvesting

The secret of fine flavor in vegetables is harvesting each variety when its texture and flavor are best. No vegetable should be allowed to become tough, coarse, overgrown, and unpalatable before being harvested. Use as soon after harvesting as possible.

Remember, large size is not evidence of quality. Some vegetables should be picked or pulled when young for cooking or canning.

Never pick string beans while dew is on them or you may spread plant diseases.

• • •
NOTE ON COOKING: Do not overcook vegetables as this destroys much of the vitamin content. Do not use too much water as this wastes part of the valuable minerals. Never, never add soda to green vegetables to set the color as it destroys vitamin C.

Storing Vegetables

It is often cheaper and easier to store than to can vegetables—particularly when canning supplies and time are limited.

Success in storing vegetables depends on—

(a) proper selection—only good, sound, dry vegetables should be stored;

(b) proper stage of maturity—this varies with different vegetables (cabbage, onions, squash, pumpkins should be fully matured; but beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and salsify may become woody if allowed to fully mature);

(c) proper temperature and humidity in the storeroom. Root crops require cool, moist air; cabbage and potatoes, cool and moderately moist; onions and dry beans, cool and dry; squash, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, warm and dry.)

Temperature should be 34° to 38°. (Squash, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes should first be "cured" for 3 weeks at 70°.)

Methods of storage

A vegetable storage room in your basement is ideal, for it is convenient and it also provides a suitable place for canned supplies.

This room should be partitioned off from the rest of the house or cellar, well removed from the furnace and preferably on the cold side of the house, with an outside window for proper ventilation. It should be well insulated.

An earthen floor helps provide necessary humidity; a concrete floor can be sprinkled every few days or covered with a layer of earth or sawdust, which should be dampened occasionally.

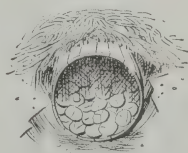
Keep the room dark. Screen all openings to keep rats and mice out. Keep onions, cabbage on slatted racks; potatoes in bins; root crops in moist sand.

Remove all decayed plant material, and keep room clean and sanitary.

Outdoor storage



Sink a barrel half way into the ground, fill with selected vegetables, cover with burlap bags stuffed with straw, then cover with 6 inches of clean straw or leaves and a layer of dirt on top



to hold it in place. Or turn the barrel on its side, sink half way into earth, fill, cover, etc., as described above. (See sketches.)



RADISH, French Breakfast



TURNIP,
Amber Globe



CARROT,
Oxheart



ONION,
Sweet Spanish

OKRA or GUMBO

Clemson Spineless—All-America Silver Medal Award for 1939. Pods are rich green, straight, uniform, ridged and of best quality. 56 days.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra, 50 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. Strong, tall-growing, 3½ feet in height. 62 days.

ONIONS

Packet 10c

Yellow Varieties

Ebenezer—Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets.

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. Sometimes weigh as much as 4 pounds each. 102 to 104 days.

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

Yellow Bermuda—Very early, medium sized, flat. Thin loose skin. Flesh nearly white, mild and sweet. The most widely grown Bermuda Onion. 92-94 days.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

White Varieties

Crystal Wax Bermuda—Sometimes called White Bermuda. Bulbs flat, medium-sized, clear white. 92 to 94 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler, 100 to 102 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of highest quality. (Prices on application.)

WHITE RED YELLOW

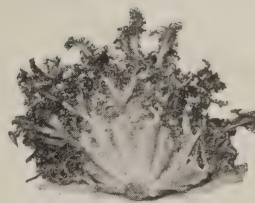
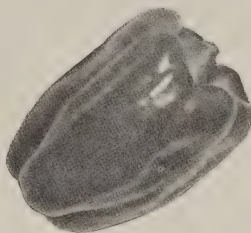
PARSLEY

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

Especially RECOMMENDED

PEPPER, World Beater

A large, handsome pepper that grows to 5 in. long, 3½ in. diameter. Three- or four-lobed, with very thick, mild and sweet flesh. Fruit is glossy green changing to dull red when ripe. Plants are vigorous and productive.



ENDIVE, Deep Heart Fringed

Favorite of French chefs for green salads. This improved strain has full, deep, compact heart and thick, green leaves curled at the edges, blanched at the center. Can be sown early, as soon as ground can be worked, or later for main crop.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

PEAS

Large Packet 10c

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 2½-in. pods. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. 57 days. Very early.

White Marrowfat—Vines grow 5 feet tall. Pods plump, blunt, straight, light green, about 3-in. long. Very productive. 81 days.

Peas—Later Varieties

Everbearing—Long season, wilt resistant, marrowy peas. Pods plump, blunt, straight. 32-in. vine. 76 days.

Tall Telephone, Dark Podded—Mid-season favorite, high quality. 74 days.

For increased yield, Inoculate! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS

Packet 10c

Bull Nose or Large Bell—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2¾-in. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Chinese Giant—Extremely large, attractive, sweet pepper. Fruit pendant, square ended and slightly crumpled. 80 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

Ruby King—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green, changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

All Vegetable Seeds
10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

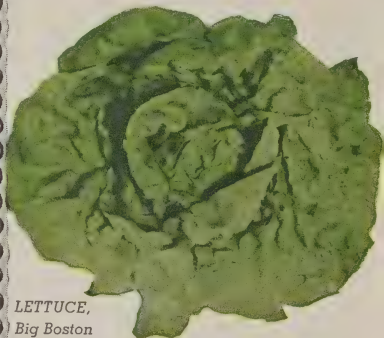
Planting Guide

FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Asparagus	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Beans, Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 30	24	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	35 to 50 head	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Chinese Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	$\frac{1}{2}$	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 qts.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cauliflower	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	75 to 100 fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Dill	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Kale	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	$\frac{3}{4}$		1 pkt.
Lettuce	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	$\frac{1}{4}$	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	$\frac{3}{4}$	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	$\frac{3}{4}$	300 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	$\frac{1}{2}$	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Peas	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	$\frac{3}{4}$	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	18 to 24	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$		1 pkt.
Spinach	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, N.Z.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	$\frac{1}{16}$ oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Turnip (greens)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	$\frac{3}{4}$	20 fruit	1 pkt.



RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe



LETTUCE,
Big Boston



BRUSSELS
SPROUTS,
Dwarf
Improved



TOMATO,
Improved Stone

All Vegetable Seeds

10c PER PACKET

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

PUMPKIN

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all Pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but good quality. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

Green Striped Cushaw—For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11-lb., white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

RADISH

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Long Black Spanish—7 to 10-in. roots. Black skin, solid white flesh. Late and very hardy. 55 to 60 days.

Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

SPINACH

Packet 10c

Bloodsdales Savoy, Long Standing—A few days later than regular Bloodsdales Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

Improved or Giant Nobel—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach but similar when cooked. 70 days.

Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy—Upstanding, vigorous plants. Seed rather early. Highly desirable for planting in infested soil. Somewhat smoother than other Savoy strains. 39 days.

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 50 days. Pkt. 10c.

Early Summer Crookneck—Fruits curved at neck, weigh 3-lb., light yellow, moderately warted. 53 to 55 days.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½-in. wide. 53 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 4 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. Bush type. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Blue Hubbard—Fruits weigh 12 to 14-lb., pointed at both ends, slightly warted, blue-gray in color. Rind hard and tough, flesh very thick, orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Trailing vine. 110 days.

Table Queen or Des Moines—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for serving in halves. 100 days.

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

TOMATOES

Packet 10c

Break o' Day—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage. Early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

Bonny Best Early or Chalk's Early Jewel—Good for canning. Plants are open and medium-high. Fruit is scarlet, flattened-globe shaped. Medium large and very prolific. Early midseason. 74 days.

Dwarf Champion—Desirable where space is limited. Plant dwarf tree type, dark green leaves. Fruits medium, smooth, solid, pink, globular, flattened. 86 days.

Gulf State Market—Vine vigorous, rather open, medium height. Fruits medium large, globular, purplish pink, thick-skinned, very solid. 80 days.

Improved Stone—Medium late. Deservedly popular with canners and market gardeners. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Vines large, dense, very productive. Fruits large, flattened, but deep. Smooth, attractive scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.

John Baer—Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

June Pink—Earliest of pink fruited varieties, heavy bearer. Vine open, spreading, rather short. Fruits medium size, flattened, smooth, purplish pink. Sometimes called Pink Earliana. 69 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep scarlet red. 77 days.

Mingold—All-America Silver Medal 1940. Very early prolific plant literally loaded with medium sized, perfectly round, mild golden yellow fruits practically no acid. Yellow tomatoes are said to have more Vitamin D. Try this one. 104 days.

Especially RECOMMENDED



CORN, Stowell's Evergreen

Standard for your main sweet corn crop. Produces ears 7½ to 8 in. long, with 16 to 20 rows of fine, sugary white kernels that are sweet, tender, meaty and hold their sweetness.

Stowell's Evergreen is excellent for canning. It will be hard to resist eating it all on the cob, but better plan to have a surplus to can for next winter.

VEGETABLE GROWING CHART

ASPARAGUS. Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered 2" deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1" apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

BUSH BEANS. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

POLE BEANS. Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5' to 8' long should be driven into ground in rows about 4' apart with spacing of 3' in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

BEETS. Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

CABBAGE. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

CARROTS. Sow early and thinly—in light deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout season.

CAULIFLOWER. Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

CHINESE CABBAGE. An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

COLLARDS. Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.

CORN. Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is

well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill. Hoe often, but not deeply.

CUCUMBER. The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

EGG PLANT. Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hot-bed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

KALE or BORECOLE. Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

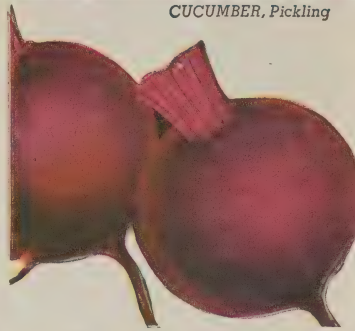
KOHLRABI. Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

LETTUCE. Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6" apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8" spacing, in rows 18" apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

MUSKMELON. Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.



CUCUMBER, Pickling



BEET, Detroit Dark Red



BEANS, Golden Wax



TOMATO, Bonny Best

Ohheart—Open, spreading, moderately productive vine. Fruits extremely large, somewhat rough, heart-shaped and pink. Solid, mild flavored. 90 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. Late variety. 88 days.

Pritchard—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit, with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large, thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stokesdale—An extremely important new development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead of Bonny Best, too—and 2 ounces heavier.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive in appearance and popular for preserves.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed

Amber Globe—Chiefly grown for stock, but used for table when young. Tops large, cut leaved. Roots round, large, smooth, globe-shaped, light yellow with green top. Flesh yellowish white, of good quality. 76 days.

Purple Top White Globe—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp, fine grained white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

White Egg—Cut leaved, medium sized, upright tops. Egg shaped roots, all white. Smooth grained flesh. 55 to 60 days.

Foliage Turnip

Seven Top—For greens or forage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food. 50 days.

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18 to 20-in. bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, and white. Very mild and tender. 70 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

VEGETABLE GROWING CHART

OKRA or GUMBO. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick pods before they develop woody fibres.

ONION SETS. Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

ONION. Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed crop every 2 weeks during summer.

PARSLEY. Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off all leaves. The new growth will be brighter and better curled.

PARSNIP. Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

PEAS. For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-week intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

For increased yield, **INOCULATE!** Garden peas, like all legume crops, almost always benefit by inoculation. Quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS. Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

PUMPKIN. Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

RADISH. Soil should be light, quick and rich to ensure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too

strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

RHUBARB. Sow in cold frame in spring and transplant into rows as soon as plants are large enough. In fall or the following spring transplant to permanent location in rows 3' to 5' apart each way. Stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

SPINACH. Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

SQUASH. Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

SWISS CHARD. Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

TOMATOES. Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hot-bed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

TURNIPS. For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Thin out when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

WATERMELON. Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

All Vegetable Seeds
10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities of money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

White's TRUE-BRED Vegetable Seeds

Enjoy today the garden delights of tomorrow by planting White's True-Bred Specialties in Vegetables. They will surprise and enthrall you with their perfection. Here is represented the highest attainment of specialized breeders all over the globe, most of them direct from the originators. Each has been selected for its superiority over previous introductions of its kind.

Plant them with confidence that you will be delighted with these newer and better vegetables. Include them in your Victory Garden for greater accomplishment.

SEE PAGE 4 FOR OTHER TRUE-BRED SPECIALS

Paper conservation restricts space for a full listing and description of all of the varieties we are prepared to furnish. For our complete offerings consult the price list.

ALL PACKETS 10c, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

For larger quantities, see the price list.
Special bulk quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.

There are many scarce items this year. Place your order early for best seed values.

YARD LONG OR ASPARAGUS POLE BEAN—Grown mostly as a curiosity. Long, slender, round pods, 12 to 20 in. long; tender when young. 80 days.

TRUE-BRED PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA BEAN—Superior to other "Baby Limas" or "Butter Beans". Very early and prolific. Beans flat, larger and thicker than Henderson's; excellent quality. 65 days.

TRUE-BRED CELESTIAL IMPROVED POLE LIMA BEAN—A finer Pole "Butter Bean". Larger than Sieva, bearing pods in clusters over long season. Surest and heaviest cropper. 75 days.

"CHALLENGER POLE LIMA BEAN"—A "potato" lima. Vigorous, hardy, very productive. Seed roundish, thick and fine flavored. 92 days.

Green Bush Bean

TRUE-BRED VICTORY STRINGLESS

Sensational new bush bean with extra long, 7 in. and more, flat pods, almost straight, tender, entirely stringless and of high quality up to maturity. The white seeds are fine as dried beans for winter use. Heavy yields are produced over an unusually long bearing season; a few plantings will furnish continuous supply. Ideal for home or market gardening where a long, flat, heavy yielding bean is desired. 51 days.

Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75, postpaid.

GIANT GREEN-SEEDED POLE LIMA BEAN—Vigorous vine, and abundance of extra long pods, filled with very large green beans of finest quality. 90 days.

BANSEI EDIBLE SOY BEAN—Earliest and most productive; adapted to nearly all sections; literally loaded with pods. Use green shelled like lima as a fresh vegetable, or dry shelled throughout the year. Richer, more nutty flavor than other dry beans and much higher in food value. 96 days.

FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH CABBAGE—Splendid for home, most popular for market. Heads almost ball-shaped; 7 to 8 in. diameter, 6 in. deep, 4½ lbs. Firm, hardy and of high quality. 71 days.

DANISH BALL HEAD (HOLLANDER) CABBAGE—Best late type for kraut, storage and shipping. Deep round heads, very hard and compact, 6½ lbs. Texture tender, crisp; flavor good. 110 days.

TRUE-BRED CAROLINA HEADING COLLARD—A true heading collard, characteristic of a cabbage; hard and compact, but of the best collard flavor. Rich green color. 75 days.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM COLLARD—Very hardy, with large spreading leaves and short stem. Withstand drought in summer and cold in winter better than other sorts. 80 days.

IOANA HYBRID SWEET CORN—Exceptionally productive, sturdy and highly resistant to wilt. Ears 8 in. long, with 12 to 14 rows of attractive yellow kernels. 67 days.

BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY CORN—Best of the earliest white varieties for market gardeners. Ears 6 in. long, with 12 rows of pearly white grains. Height 5 ft. Plant in rich ground. 65 days.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS CORN—Popular white corn for earliest market. Ears 5 to 6 in. long, 12 rows of broad, rather shallow grains. Should be heavily fertilized. 66 days.

NORFOLK MARKET CORN—Extensively grown, main crop roasting ear corn. Large, attractive, 9-in ears, fairly deep grains, tender and milky at proper stage. Hardier and can be planted earlier than sweet corns. Makes a good yield of feeding corn if not used for roasting ears. 80 days.

BABY RICE HULLESS POP CORN—Small stubby well-filled ears, with deep narrow kernels which pop snowy white, tender and delicious. 110 days.

Bush Lima Bean

TRUE-BRED STAYSGREEN

An entirely new baby bush lima, similar to Henderson's Bush in plant and pod but distinguished by its freedom from white beans at all stages. The beans retain their green color even in the dry stage. Pods are dark green, thick walled, 3 in. long, containing three, sometimes four, green beans. Plants grow about 18 in. tall, with equal spread and many bearing branches that produce yields in excess of other baby limas. A very attractive and valuable small seeded type for freezing, canning and fresh market. 68 days.

Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75, postpaid.

NEW CELTUCE—Combines the uses and flavor of celery and lettuce; leaves for salad, stalks desirable raw or cooked, mild, tender and pleasing. Easily and quickly grown, it is good, interesting and healthful, four times the Vitamin C of head lettuce. Make succession plantings. 90 days.

TRUE-BRED GENUINE HANOVER KALE—"Old fashioned" Hanover Salad, the local favorite. Smooth-leaved, cold-proof hardiness. When cut in the fall, plants live over for second, spring crop. Seed stock bred exclusively by us. 60 days.

SMOOTH SPRING KALE—Hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved. Sow at intervals of 10 days to keep a young and tender supply. 30 days.

TRUE-BRED BOTTOMLY MUSKMELO—An early money maker. Heavily netted, ribbed, oblong; green flesh, very sweet. Prolific and unusually disease resistant. 80 days.

LONG JOHN MUSKMELO—Popular, oblong shape, very distinct ribs and heavy netting; often 12 in. length. Fresh green, edged gold; good quality. 85 days.

Beet

TRUE-BRED BEATS-ALL

A new, very early beet of unusual merit, fast growing and dark red flesh throughout, free from zoning. The shape is distinct and attractive, perfectly round, instead of flattened as are other early sorts. The roots are smooth of uniform shape and size with slender tap root. The tops are medium, just right for bunching. Unsurpassed quality for all purposes. 50 days.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

ROCKY FORD JUNIOR MUSKM LON—A splendid melon, considerably larger than Rocky Ford. Heavy netting, distinct ribs; flesh deep green, edged with salmon, delicious sweet. Resistant to "blight". 80 days.

GRAY JACKET, OWENS GRAY WATERMELON—Handsome long melon, light green rind. Flesh bright red, fine-grained, delicious sweet, 30 to 50 lbs. Rind thin for distant shipping; fine for home and nearby markets. 85 days.

HAWKESBURY WILT-RESISTANT WATERMELON—Best wilt-resistant shipping variety. Irish Gray type, long, average about 35 lbs.; light green, fine veining, tough rind; medium red flesh, firm juicy sweet; highly productive. 85 days.

TRUE-BRED, KLONDIKE R7—For sweetness and texture, the finest of all and wilt-resistant. Vigorous and prolific; fruits medium size, 25 lbs., oblong, dark green on a very thin, easily cracked; flesh deep red of supreme quality. 80 days.

LAXTON'S SUPERB (EARLY BIRD) PEAS—Earliest, large podded dwarf. Single and double pods, pointed, medium green, attractive, 9-10 peas of fair quality. 60 days.

TRUE-BRED EARLY PROLIFIC SQUASH—Earliest and meatiest white bush summer squash, very prolific. The creamy-white fruits are thick through, no depression of stem end, smooth, only slightly scalloped. Fine quality and flavor. 80 days.

COCOZELLE BUSH SQUASH—Italian Vegetable Marrow. An elongated squash, up to a foot in length. Skin handsomely mottled dark and light green; very productive, tender and delicious. 65 days.

TRUE-BRED NECKLESS RUTABAGA—Roots are nearly globe-shaped, practically neckless, yellow with purple top; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Good keeper. 85 days.

Cabbage

TRUE-BRED SUPER MARKET

An improved early strain of the Copenhagen type, which under normal conditions will mature practically all of its crop in about 60 days after transplanting, ahead of Early Jersey Wakefield. The heads are very uniform, round as a ball, medium size, 6 in. across about 3½ lbs.; very firm and solid, on short stems; sparse outer leaves and attractive green color. The meat compact growth stands close setting. The most profitable early market variety, also popular with home gardeners.

Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 50c; 1 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

The Care and Culture of Root Crops

Root crops must penetrate the soil to a considerable depth. They cannot be grown in stiff clays.

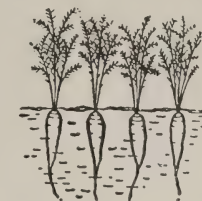
Carrots and beets are especially in demand as table vegetables and are particularly suited for canning. Parsnips and turnips are equally delicious and may be stored over winter.

Better plants result from careful cultivating and weeding.

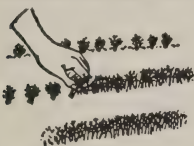
Thin seedlings as soon as big enough to handle. No matter how sparsely you have sown the seed, early

thinning is important to proper growth.

Beets are best when from 1 in. to 2 in. in diameter. Beet tops, too, are deliciously tender at this size. Turnips are at their best at this size also—parsnips after a frost.



Pluck carrots before they are full grown. This is when they are most tender and best suited for canning as well. Store larger sizes.



Steps in the Culture of Sweet Corn

Sow seed in hills 3 ft. to 4 ft. apart each way, about 5 seeds to the hill. Don't do your planting until the ground is warm. For good supply, plant 3 times, 3 weeks apart.

Thin out to 3 strong plants in each hill when 5 in. high. Light dressing of ni-

trate of soda previous to or during rain will hasten the growth of young plants.

Working the soil is extremely important to good growth. Hoe at least weekly until 3 ft. high. Do not work so close to the plant as to endanger the roots.



Sweet corn is most delicious 21 days after silking. Judge when corn is ready to pick by feeling whether the kernels make the husk tight at the tip instead of stripping back the husk. Pick corn just before it is to be cooked or used for canning.

For Best Results with Tomatoes

Set out when apple blossoms fall. Staked plants produce better fruit and can be set 24 in. apart in rows 3 ft. apart. Avoid soils fertilized this year with fresh manure. Give light feedings every 3 weeks after flower buds appear.



soil about them cultivated and free from weeds.

Trim lower leaves and suckers as plant grows. Do not allow branching formation. Tomato plant culture is easier if growth is confined to the main shoot.

Plant 3 ft. apart each way. Fill hole with water before placing plant. Cover to protect from sun. Keep the



Stake the plants when 12 in. high by use of sturdy 6 ft. stake set 4 in. from plant. Tie plant to stake as the height increases, using soft twine.

How to Grow Head and Leaf Lettuce

Plant leaf lettuce as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Head lettuce planting can follow about two weeks later; make permanent transplanting when second set of leaves appears. Leaf lettuce is higher in vitamins than head lettuce.



Leaf lettuce can be left right in rows. Thin it out somewhat and allow it to grow along. When picking, cut off with shears just above ground—a new crop will grow.

Sow seeds in shallow drills a foot apart in early spring. Keep sowing every three weeks until midsummer. In this way you'll have lettuce for the table all season long.



Grow head lettuce by transplanting at 12 in. intervals the small plants grown from seed of heading variety. These plants are fragile and need protection from sun.

About RADISHES

The secret of getting crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth. So use plenty of plant food in the soil where they are planted. This is undoubtedly the easiest of all vegetables to grow; the seeds germinate in a few days, and are ready for eating in 3 to 5 weeks.

All through the planting season, a succession should be sown every 10 days, so that you may have plenty of mild, tender radishes for relish and salads all through the season.

About CUCUMBERS

FOR SMALL PICKLES (gherkins)—Cucumbers should be gathered when only 2 or 3 inches long—about six weeks after sowing.

For "dill" size pickles, they should be 4 to 6 inches long. FOR SLICING—they are best when plump and cylindrical—but before they bulge in the middle or develop a yellow tinge at the blossom end.

Farm Seeds

LAWN

Selected varieties chosen by seedsmen who know this territory and its special needs.

Lespedeza—Produces plenty of high quality hay, and does an excellent job of soil building—particularly when inoculated. Stands dry, hot weather very well, and produces repeat crops in good volume, even where moisture is low. Consult us about varieties best suited to your growing conditions.

Cow Peas—The triple-purpose crop, good for table use, stock feed, and soil improvement. Unquestionably one of the greatest soil improving and general hay crops, and adapted to practically every kind of soil. Food value is exceptionally high. Be sure to inoculate.

Soy Beans—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground Soy Beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with your grains in a balanced dairy ration. We offer the highest quality seed of a good range of varieties. Consult us about the choice of varieties best suited to your own needs.

Dwarf Essex Rape—One of the most valuable crops. Excellent green food for all livestock, including hogs and chickens. An acre of good Rape will pasture 20 hogs for two months. Delicious for your table, too. If you haven't tried it, cooked like other greens, be sure to plant some this season.

Millet—Its quick growth makes it particularly desirable for hay and pastureage, especially in times of drouth.

FIELD CORN

More and more, the problem of choosing seed corn is becoming a local problem. It's of prime importance to have the varieties that best fit your own growing conditions and the particular needs of this territory. Our selection of seed corn is built on intimate knowledge of this district—and conscientious application of that knowledge. So you are always in good hands when you buy seed corn here.

Sorghum—A seed that must be bought with special caution because of the danger of impurities that will seriously affect final results. We handle only seed which has been produced with the greatest care. Feel free to consult us about the selection of Sorghum Seed varieties that best fit your own special wants.

Velvet Beans—Fine for a forage crop and a good soil builder, too. Grows rapidly. Excellent for planting in corn or in fruit groves. (Be sure to inoculate.)

CLOVER

Lack of space prevents listing all our offerings of Clover. We carry an adequate range of varieties, carefully selected for their suitability to this territory. Consult us as to the best choice for your own particular needs.

GRASSES

Bermuda—The best foundation for permanent pastures in many territories. Needs little moisture. Thrives almost everywhere. Does well in combinations.

Hulled Bermuda—Hulls completely removed to encourage quick germination. Under proper moisture conditions will germinate in one to two weeks.

Carpet Grass—Excellent permanent pasture because its creeping growth lets it stand close grazing. Needs plenty of moisture. Especially desirable for golf courses.

Dallis Grass—Germinates slowly and needs plenty of moisture at the start—but well worth the effort because it comes closer to giving you year-round pastureage than any other grass.

Italian Rye or Winter Grass—American grown. The grass that solves many winter lawn and pasture problems. Must be considered strictly an annual on lawns, but if not grazed too closely will reseed itself in pastures.

SEED POTATOES

Our Certified Stocks are the most economical you can plant, because they reduce your hazards, give you bigger production and fewer culls. They are true to name . . . grown especially for seed stock . . . more highly disease resistant . . . tagged for origin.

Sudan Grass—One of the greatest summer grazing crops. Also fine for green feed. Keep a small plot near the barn to cut and feed green to cows or horses.

SEED PER ACRE AND BUSHEL WEIGHTS

	Approx. Lbs. per Bu.	Plant to Acre
ALFALFA	60	25-30
Beans, Large Soy	60	45-60
Beans, Small Soy	60	30-45
Beans, Velvet	60	20-40
CLOVER, White	60	5-10
Clover, Black Medic	60	10-15
Clover, Persian	60	5-10
Clover, Bur Hulled	60	20-30
Clover, Bur in Hull 7-10	60	50-100
Clover, Sweet	60	25-30
Cane, for Hay	50	100-150
Cane, for Forage	50	10-15
Corn, Field	56	10-14
Cotton	32	24-25
Crotalaria	60	15-20
GRASS, Bermuda	25	15-20
Grass, Dallis	15	15-20
Grass, Rye	28	30-60
Grass, Sudan	40	30-50
HEGARI	50	5-8
LESPEDeza	25	25
MILLET, German	50	40-50
Milo, Maize	50	5-10
Peanuts, Large	24	24-32
Pear, Cow	60	30-60
Peas, Austr. Winter	60	30-50
RAPE, Dwarf Essex	50	10-15
VETCH	60	30-35

Best Lawn Mixture—Our selected lawn mixture is the very finest combination of high quality seeds . . . a marvelous mixture that years of experimenting has proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like a carpet of green velvet . . . smooth, even, and thick. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting.

Shade Mixture—Wherever shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. Excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers . . . blended into a mixture that will give surprising results.

Bermuda Grass Unhulled—As valuable for lawns or golf courses as it is for pastureage—or wherever a thick, heavy sod is desired. Needs plenty of water. When Bermuda grass turns brown in late fall or winter, it should be given a good application of lawn fertilizer.

Hulled Bermuda Grass—The highest grade of Bermuda, with the hard, almost water-tight hulls removed. Produces much quicker and more certain results. Germination, with proper moisture conditions, takes only 1 to 2 weeks.

Carpet Grass—Exceedingly hardy. Does better in poor, sandy soil than any other grass. The more mowing and tramping it gets, the better it likes it. Highly desirable for golf courses.

Winter Rye—The grass that withstands winter weather perfectly. Plant it in fall for a nice green lawn during the winter months. An annual—must be planted every year.

Red Top—Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather, or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails. However, it should not be considered as competitive with blue grass, but as a good supplement for it. Particularly useful in mixtures for restraining the growth of weeds.

HOW TO FIGHT CRAB GRASS

Crab grass is an annual which propagates itself by re-seeding. During early growth it looks much like grass, but when it matures and spreads it is easily recognized by its "fingered" head. Full grown, it smotheres out the grass.

Crab grass doesn't start until warm weather. Therefore, the first step in fighting it is to plant plenty of good seed early, and to mow early. When the lawn has a vigorous start, it doesn't give the weed an opening. Next, before last year's crab grass seed has a chance to sprout, treat the lawn with lead arsenate, 20-25 lb. per 1000 sq. ft. applied as dust or spray. Damage to the blue grass will be avoided if the treatment is followed by application of a fertilizer rich in nitrogen.

Where crab grass actually has appeared, a direct chemical attack is necessary. New "selective" killers have now been perfected which kill the pest without permanent injury to the lawn. (Ask us about them.)

Along with these methods of attack, the ordinary routine of mowing, watering, and fertilizing should be regulated to help the fight. High cutting helps, because a thick mat of grass has a better chance to smother crab grass seedlings.

Watering infrequently but heavily helps, too, because the young seedlings can't reach the deep moisture. Fertilizing should be done well before the crab grass season, or after it.

GRASS SEEDS

SELECTED AND SOLD BY
A HOME SEEDSMAN



For Shady Spots

Wherever shade makes it difficult for you to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers... and blended them into a mixture that will give you surprising results.



For Sunny Lots

We offer you a fine mixture of sturdy, hardy grasses that thrive in locations exposed to the blazing sun. Because weed control is more difficult in sunny places, our special mixture contains vigorous grasses that will starve weeds out and help give you the weed-free lawn you desire.



For Special Uses

We have just the right grass seed for every special purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn... the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates or cemeteries... or for any other special use. Just tell us what you want.

seed doesn't need winter protection. So — remove dead leaves.

★ **Mowing the New Grass.** Before its first mowing, roll the new area to firm soil around the new roots to hold them in place.

Wait until grass is 2" to 3" high before the first mowing, but not so high as to topple. Set mower to cut about 2" high.

Old or new, lawn grass should not be mowed extremely close. Very close cutting, unless done extra-frequently, will injure the grass by sudden exposure to the sun, after it has been shaded by dense growth.

Mower clippings left on the lawn benefit it, unless in sufficient quantity to smother the grass.

CHECK LIST for LAWN CARE

★ **When May Seeding Start?** Cold weather (even freezing temperature) doesn't harm grass seed. So you may start spring lawn work long before you can get at the flower garden. (Only standing water harms grass seed.)

★ **Seed Early Under Trees.** Early seeding under shade trees gives the grass a chance to get well started before leaves appear on the trees to rob the grass of food and light. Once established, it also thrives better in the shade.

★ **Keep After Those Shady Spots.** You may have to re-seed one or more times to get a good stand under trees or in other shady spots. But persistence pays.

★ **Tree Feeding Helps Lawns.** Trees compete with the grass for food. If a tree is well fed, it doesn't rob the grass into starvation.

★ **Sow Seed Properly.** Take great care to get even distribution. Sow half the seed lengthwise, the other half crosswise.

Seed on a calm day, or early in the morning, so that seed will fall where you want it. Rake it in lightly, cover with about 1/8" of fine soil, and roll so as to keep seed firmly in place.

★ **Seed in Midsummer?** While early spring and late fall seeding is the most productive, don't hesitate to plant in midsummer. Keep after the thin or bare spots! (When you seed in midsummer, take particular care with watering and weeding.)

★ **Seeding on Slopes.** To prevent seed from washing away, and to keep the soil moist for the seedlings, cover the newly seeded slope with loosely woven burlap, tightly drawn and staked. Or

use the new, coarse netting now made for this purpose.

★ **Top Dressing Helps Mightily.** You can give new seedlings a better start, help old grass spread out, and true up the surface by proper top dressing. Use a bushel of good, rich, weed-free soil per 100 sq. ft., with a little extra in the low spots.

If your soil has too much clay in it, include sand in your top dressing. If too sandy, work in some clay.

★ **When and Why to Roll.** Use the roller in spring, to press the soil down firmly around the grass roots, where winter has disturbed them. This is the only legitimate use for rolling.

★ **Don't use a roller to level the lawn.** Top dressing does a better job and more easily.

★ **Don't roll when lawn is wet or sticky,** as this makes the soil too compact.

★ **Don't use too heavy a roller.** A water-ballast roller, empty or not over 1/3 full, is heavy enough.

★ **Don't roll too often:** you'll pack the soil too tightly around the roots.

★ **Feed New Grass Well.** Before seeding always apply a good fertilizer to help the new plants when they need help most — during their early growth. (Don't use fresh manure; it almost always contains weed seeds.)

Use a mechanical fertilizer distributor to insure even spreading of the grass food, or mix fertilizer with top dressing.

★ **Don't Leave Leaves!** Dead leaves smother grass. They're worthless as fertilizer unless composted until fully decayed. A well-selected variety of grass



BULBS and TUBERS for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS

Avalon—Fine form, bright golden-yellow. Blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet, lighter reverse. Long stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Huge brilliant orange flowers, perfect stems.

White King—Magnificent large blooms, pure snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care but reward you with gorgeous, cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.

CANNAS

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—The best red Canna. Immense flowers of rich scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink Canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal it for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.



DAHLIA, Incurved Cactus



DAHLIA, Collarette

GORGEOUS DAHLIAS are not hard to grow

There is nothing difficult about growing dahlias. Cultural requirements are very simple.

Dahlias need drainage and moisture, rather than fertilizer. One-half sand and one-half loam makes the ideal soil—with just a fair amount of fertilizer. Excessive richness—particularly too much nitrogen—makes dahlias run to stem and leaves at the expense of the flowers.

Planting—Dig a good-sized hole—about 16 inches deep. Fill it halfway with properly conditioned soil, firming this well. Drive stakes before planting so that no damage will be done to new roots. Plant the tuber flat, with the sprout nearest to the stake. Cover the crown with only 2

inches of soil. When growth has risen above this soil, fill in about 2 inches more, and repeat at intervals until the hole is filled. This method leaves the tuber deep enough to be cool and moist during hot weather.

Mulch the plants in August with 2 inches of humus or peat to keep the ground cool and conserve moisture.

Do not plant too early. Dahlias are very susceptible to cold.

Disbudding helps produce the finest blossoms. Let the top bud and buds at ends of branches develop, but remove buds appearing close to the main stem.

Dahlias need abundant air and sunlight but should be protected from high winds.

LILIES

Few flowers in the garden provide such regal beauty as lilies, and few are so hardy. Let us suggest the varieties that will thrive best in your garden.

PEONIES AND IRIS

We offer an excellent selection of finest Peonies and Iris in new varieties and old favorites. Our Peonies may be planted in the spring and will do well the same year.



GLADIOLUS

Recommended as the best all-around varieties

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture, large, strong spikes.

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large, 6 to 8 florets on tall, straight spike. Late.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, dark scarlet without markings.

Charles Dickens—Bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time, perfect placement.

Dream of Beauty—Large rose-red. Tall, strong grower.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.

Debonair—LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink, creamy throat blotch, 6-8 medium size blooms.

Giant Nymph—Light salmon-pink, creamy yellow in throat. Giant flowers. One of the best.

Golden Dream—Clear, golden-yellow flowers, medium size, tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

La Paloma—Vivid orange, inconspicuous white spearhead in throat. Large flowers; tall spike.

Mother Machree—Smoky lavender overlaid at edge with salmon-pink. 8-12 medium size blooms. Late.

Minuet—Clear light lavender, very large flower of heavy substance. One of the best lavender.

POMPON DAHLIAS

Charming "button" dahlias—easy to grow available in Mauve, Pink, Red, White, Bronze, Yellow.

(See Page 24 for complete list of dahlia varieties.)

Maid of Orleans—Milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike, 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Margaret Fulton—Rich soft dark clear salmon. 6-8 well placed medium size blooms.

Picardy—Rich apricot-pink. Florets extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina—Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color. Early. Best dark blue.

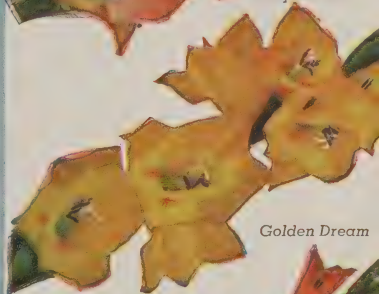
Red Phipps—Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall, long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Vagabond Prince—Iridescent mahogany brown, lighter in throat. Small scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 medium size blooms open at a time.

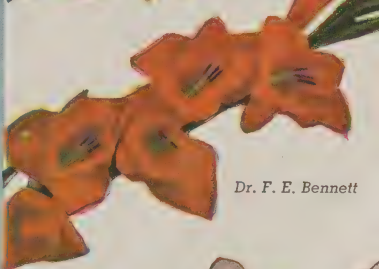
Wasaga—Clear glowing buff with 4-5 flowers open at a time. Ruffled. Late mid-season.



Betty Nuthall



Golden Dream



Dr. F. E. Bennett



Minuet



Picardy

Giant Nymph



Charles Dickens

Flower Seed Department

Now, more than ever, the world needs beauty

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (a) — Annual
- (b) — Biennial
- (hp) — Hardy Perennial
- (hhp) — Half-hardy Perennial

- — Suited to full shade
 - ◆ — Suited to semi-shade
- For key to cultures see page 31.

ANNUALS

(See Pages 33 and 35 for Perennials.)

AGERATUM (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. Rich, deep blue. 6-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Perfection—Deep amethyst-blue. 9-in. plants.

Midget Blue—1940 All-America. Compact 2 to 3-in. plants. Azure blue. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) ◆

ANNUALS. *Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Carpet of Snow—White flowers. Plants about $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. across and only 3-in. high.

Little Gem—Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.

Lilac Queen—Lavender-lilac flowers, 6-in. plants.

Violet Queen—Dwarf, compact, free flowering. Small, sweetly scented flowers; rich, deep shade of violet. Pkt. 15c.

ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a) ◆—*Culture II.* Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Sprays of indigo blue flowers; 20 to 24-in. compact plants.

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ◆ (Snapdragon)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Sow early. They germinate slowly.

Maximum Giant—Rust-resistant. Best for wealth of flower-spikes. Pkt. 15c.

Majestic (Giant-Flowered Semi-Tall)—Rust-resistant. Flowers are large, but plants semi-tall. Pkt. 15c.

Half-Dwarf or Intermediate—Also called "Bedding." Large blooms; plants 15 to 18-in. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy) (a)—*Culture I.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.

Grandis—Pure white blooms, bluish center with gold band.

ASTER (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Need rich soil, good sun.

American Branching—Most popular. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. double blooms. Branching. Plants 2 to 3-ft. Long stems. All colors.

California Giant Improved—5-in. double flowers, with long curled petals; stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft long. Branching 2 to 3-ft. plants. All colors.



ASTER, California Giant

Giant Crego (Wilt-resistant)—Flowers 4 to 5-in. double, with ribbon-like petals curled and twisted. Vigorous, branching 2-ft. plants. Long stems. All colors.

Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 All-America. Large 4-in. long petaled double flowers, deep purple blue, almost blackish blue. True, uniform, 12 to 20-in. branching plants. Pkt. 25c.

Queen of the Market (Wilt-resistant)—First to bloom. Nearly round, double, 3-in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18-in., spreading. All colors.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (a) (Centaurea or Cornflower)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Blue Boy—Very fine, fully double. Blue. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—All-America 1937. Compact 1-ft. plants, completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers.

Blue—Universal favorite.

Red Boy—Deep glowing red.

White—Glistening snow-white.

Mixed—

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (a)—*Culture III.* Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. 8 to 10-ft. Prefers warm location. Rapid-growing climber with white flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seedpods.

BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) ◆—*Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late.

NEW! 1944 All-America Awards



PETUNIA, Cheerful

PETUNIA, Cheerful—Winner of Medal Award. Blossoms of clear, light pink, with slight suffusion of salmon, are large, single, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers covering compact, mound-shaped plant. Grows to 1 ft. Suitable for bedding, for pots and window-boxes. Starts blooming almost as soon as plants are set out, continues until frost.

MARIGOLD, Mammoth Mum—*Large flowers 14 to 5 in. across and 2 in. deep* are incurved, *Chrysanthemum-type*, of rich lemon-yellow. Blooms from August until freezing weather. Foliage is rich, dark green and ornamental.



MARIGOLD, Mammoth Mum

All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

Garden Guideposts

FOR BETTER FLOWERS FROM SEED

Practical Hints on an Important Subject

WHEN AND HOW TO TRANS-PLANT—When the plantlets have fully developed their second pair of leaves, or "true" leaves as they are called, it is best to transplant them either to flats about three inches deep or to small pots. Remove them from the seed bed gently to damage the roots as little as possible and plant somewhat deeper than they originally grew, so that the stems will be well supported.

A good procedure, to assure the largest possible root surface, is to cut the soil at right angles with a sharp knife from top to bottom and transplant with the soil.

Be sure to make the hole—with the forefinger or a small stick—sufficiently large to take the roots in a natural position without crowding. With the tips of the thumbs and forefingers press the soil very firmly about the roots—not merely against the stems on the surface.

HOW TO FEED SEEDLINGS

When the seedlings have reached the stage of transplanting they require more plant food than they had in the seed flat mixture. Mix one teacupful of complete fertilizer with each bushel of soil mixture to make it fertile. One bushel of soil will take care of a great many plantlets.

TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT—The transplanted seedlings should be kept at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. If they are kept near a window, turn the boxes each day, otherwise the plants will lean towards the light and grow lopsided or spindling.

THE RIGHT SOIL—Soil should be comparatively light in texture and preferably not too rich in plant food. One-third garden loam, one-third peat moss and one-third sharp sand will grow healthy seedlings. The root systems made by the plants in a soil mixture after this formula are truly wonderful.

WHEN RE-POTTING IS NECESSARY—As the little plants grow they may need to be shifted to larger pots to keep them in good growing condition up to the time the weather permits their being planted outdoors. This transplanting should be done when the roots have formed a mat around the inside of the pot. Usually it is best to change to a pot only one or two sizes larger than that in which the plant has been growing. As before, the plant should be kept from wilting as much as possible for the first few days after being repotted.

SLOW PERENNIALS—Some perennial seeds are slow to germinate, so if seeds don't sprout within a week or so, don't be worried. That is, don't be worried if you have faithfully followed directions.



COSMOS, Yellow Flare—All-America 1942. First yellow Cosmos ever developed. Single, 2 to 2½-in. flowers, massed on 3-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, Fantasy, Melody—A new color. Medium-sized shaggy flowers, petals finely curled. Plants 2½ ft. Bloom early, last all summer. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, Super Crown O'Gold Pastel Tints—Showy 5 to 5¼-in. flowers in a variety of charming pastel colors. 3-ft. plants. Pkt. 25c.



DAHLIA, Unwin's Ideal Bedding, Mixed—Miniature double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bush 18 to 24-in. plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 20c.



PETUNIA, Theodosia—Large rose-colored flowers with gold throat, single fringed, 3 to 3½-in. Flower when plants are very small. Pkt. 25c.



VERBENA—Bright scarlet. Also in pure white and shades of blue. Mammoth size. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD, Sunkist—1943 All-America. Very early, dwarf French Harmony type. Continuous blooming, 2-in. blossoms cover the 6 to 10-in. mound-like plants. Pkt. 25c.

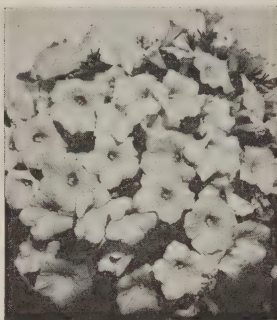


Recommended NOVELTIES

COSMOS, Sensation Dazzler—1943 All-America. Rich deep velvety maroon flowers, 4 to 5 in. or more across, broad heavy fluted petals which slightly overlap. Long, heavy stems; plants 3 to 4 ft. Pkt. 25c.



COSMOS, Sensation Dazzler



PETUNIA, Igloo

PETUNIA, Igloo—1943 All-America. Small 1½-in. white, single flowers, with yellowish throat. Most uniform, reckless blooming, white hybrida nana compacta ever developed. Early to late. Pkt. 25c.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (a) Culture I. Cover seeds ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms midsummer. Clusters of lavender-blue 2½-in. flowers, like tiny parasols.

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (a)
(Pot Marigold)

Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 18 to 20-in. Midsummer to frost. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart.

Campfire Improved—Double 4-in. flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Fantasy—All-America 1938. Rather dwarf, heavily foliaged. Orange, with seal-brown crest of petals. Pkt. 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, deep orange, dark center.

Orange Shaggy—All-America 1935. Deep orange, lighter centers; Chrysanthemum-like blooms.

Mixed—

CALLIOPSIS (a)
(Tickseed)

Culture IV. Cover ½-in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Bright varied combinations of color.

Golden Crown—All-America 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.

Tall, Mixed—Finest large and small-flowered varieties.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (a)—Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 1½ ft. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding. Bushy plants, bell-shaped flowers, white, pink, blue and lilac.

Single—All colors.

Single and Double Mixed—Fine for late summer borders.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (a)—ANNULS: Culture III. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms in 8 weeks. Blooms all season if not allowed to seed. Will grow in dry, sandy soil.

White Hyacinth—Large heads of pure white flowers.

Umbellata Mixed—Splendid range of colors.

CARNATION (a)—Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 15-in.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Blooms five months after seeding.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds ½-in. Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits. Grows 6 to 15 ft. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)

Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. various. Midsummer to frost.

Childsii Type (Chinese Woolflower)—Forms large heads like wood chenille balls of a bright, rich red. Ht. 2-ft.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)—Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Favorite flower for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. Give plenty of room.

Single Mixed—

CLARKIA (a)—Culture IV. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft. Graceful, erect, bushy plants, many rosette-like flowers set along stem.

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a)—Culture II. Cover ¼-in. 1942 All-America. A tall, attractive border plant, free from insects and disease, with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink, without a trace of blue or magenta. The bracts turn to white before falling. Pkt. 25c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)

Culture IV. Cover seeds ¼-in.

Dazzler—Rich deep, velvety crimson maroon Sensation. Immense flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad, heavy, fluted petals. 1943 All-America. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—All-America 1935. Early flowering. Vivid orange blooms, 2 to 3 ft. plants.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large, vivid blossoms. Very free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. 3 to 4-ft. plants.

Sensation Mixed—Largest, earliest. 4-ft. tall; flowers up to 5-in. across. All-America 1936.

Yellow Flare—All-America 1942. First yellow Cosmos ever developed. Single, 2 to 2½-in. flowers, produced in great masses on 3-ft. plants. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

CUPHEA, Firefly (a)—Culture II. Ht. 10-in. Dwarf, compact, showy plant, 12-in. spread. Small, fiery-red flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds ½-in.

Firmament—New dwarf type, with bushy plants and bright blue color. All-America 1939.

DAHLIA (a) Culture I. Cover seeds ¼-in. Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Miniature double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bushy 18 to 24-in. plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 20c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (a)

Culture IV. Cover ½-in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms all summer.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—



Blue Lace Flower (Didiscus)

DIDISCUS—See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

(a) ♦—Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun. Large, silky flowers, red, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink. Lacy foliage.

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

EVERLASTING FLOWER (a)

(Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Everlasting or Clover Strawflower) Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Retains natural colors when cut in bud and dried. A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried.

Strawflower (Helichrysum)—Large double flowers. Assorted.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a) ♦—Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Thrives under any conditions. Sweet scented. Red, yellow, rose, white, lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) ♦—Culture VII. Cover seeds 1/16-in. Height 3 to 7-ft. Hardy Biennials for tall borders. Tall spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (a)

(Blanket Flower)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms all summer. Needs full sunshine.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers.

CODETIA (Satin Flowers) (a) ♦—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist soil and half-shade.

Double Mixed—Long spikes with pom-pom-like blossoms.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Useful climbers, large foliage; singularly shaped. Last years when fully ripened and cured. Mixed.

GYPSOPHILA (a)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms 6 to 7 weeks. Sow two weeks apart for continuous bloom.

White—A pure strain.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Sun Gold—New! Huge 100% double flowers, free blooming, 4 to 5-ft. tall. Pkt. 25c.

HELICHRYSUM—See Everlasting Flowers.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush)

(a) Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3-ft. Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2 to 4-ft. Blooms all summer. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage. Keep faded blooms cut.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial—Most desirable blue.

White King, Giant Imperial—Large, double, pure white.

Giant Imperial Mixed—



LARKSPUR, Pink Perfection

Pink Perfection—2-in. florets, cutting spike 24-in. or more. Early flowering. Pkt. 15c.

Ruby—An entirely new color. The best red Larkspur ever introduced. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, on stems 4 to 5 ft. long. Pkt. 25c.

LINUM (a) ANNUALS: Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Need sun.

Scarlet Flax—Brilliant glossy-red flowers on delicate stems. Life of individual flower short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a)—Culture V. Cover 1/16-in. Ht. 4-in. Small, round, compact plants covered with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LUPINES (a) ♦—Culture III. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Midsummer. Prefers light shade. Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, or white flowers. Mixed.

**NEW! Exquisite Pink Cleome**

CLEOME, Pink Queen—Great clusters of clear, refreshing pink flowers that turn white as they age. Plants grow 4 ft. high, well branched and vigorous. Make handsome borders, backgrounds and beds for massed color. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early and late.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double—All-America 1942. Compact, 6 to 10-in. plants; very early. 1½-in. blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Burpee's Gold—Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Odorless foliage. 2½-ft.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant, 2½ to 3-ft. Midseason.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants, 24 to 30-in. Pkt. 15c.

Golden Bedder, Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—1942 All-America. Perhaps the earliest of all Marigolds. Plants form symmetrical mounds, covered with golden orange flowers. A row of outer guard petals is surmounted by fully double crest of petals, miniature flowers. Long stems, nice for cut flowers. A second planting can be made for fall flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Goldsmith—All-America 1942. Golden orange, extra large fully double flowers. Early. 2 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent golden flowers with carnation-like petals. Plants 2 to 2½-ft.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Double Hybrids—Flowers 1¼-in., all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14-in. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon. Earliest of all. Pkt. 15c.

NEW! Dwarf Yellow Marigold**MARIGOLD, Spry—1941**

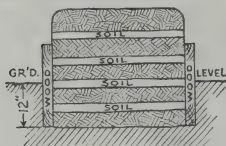
All - America. Profusely blooming, extremely dwarf and compact. Clear yellow flowers 1½ inches across, crested center, with mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

Garden Guideposts

Have a Compost Pile

To assure having sufficient humus for your garden, start a compost pile. In a corner of your garden (perhaps behind a screen of bushes) dig a trench about 1 foot deep, 2 or 3 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet long. Make frame extending above ground level.



Humus is decomposed vegetable or organic matter. In building a compost pile the idea is to accumulate such matter in a way that will encourage decomposition and increase its plant food value.

After you have a layer of material (grass cuttings, plant leaves, vegetable tops, straw, etc.) 6 inches or more deep, scatter over it a coating of chemicals to aid decomposition (sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, limestone) and water well. Forking over occasionally and wetting well during the season speeds decomposition. Place a 1-inch layer of earth at about 6-inch intervals to prevent bad odors. (Avoid using diseased plants or weeds, which should be burned.)

Flower Notes

Cut and remove hollyhock, foxglove, phlox and delphinium stalks as fast as they fade. Burn them to keep down mildew and black spot.

Plants subject to ground pests, such as asters, should have powdered tobacco mixed generously with the immediate topsoil when planted and again just before blooming time. Sulphur and tobacco are usually safe things to mix in the soil around the plant.

Cultivate often until July first and then, if you wish to avoid labor and watering, try mulching with an inch of peat humus or peat moss, keeping this material slightly away from the stem. This can be raked off in the fall or left to be cultivated into the soil.

Stake such tall plants as delphinium at once. Tie a raffia strip to the stake first and then to the plant. Remove all blossoms as soon as they fade to induce a prolonged flowering season. A second flowering can be secured from such plants as Canterbury bells by this method. Cut delphinium stalks to the ground after flowering to get new bloom stalks. Pansies bloom continuously if not allowed to seed.



PETUNIA, Glamour—1942 All-America. Huge 5 to 6-in. blooms; appear when plant is only 5 to 6 in. tall. First appear double, but as they mature, petals fall back, exposing throat. Pkt. 25c.



COSMOS, Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large, vivid blossoms. Very free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. 3 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 10c.



MARIGOLD, Butterball—All-America 1942. Dwarf French double. Compact 6 to 10-in. plants, uniform and continuous blooming. Very early. Scabious-flowered blossoms 1½ in. across. Pkt. 15c.



MARIGOLD, Mission Giant Yellowstone—All-America 1942. Bright, warm, clear yellow flowers, 2½ in. across. Incurved chrysanthemum-like form. Plants, 3 to 5 ft. tall. Late blooming, last until frost. Pkt. 15c.

Now, more than ever, the world needs beauty!



SCABIOSA, Tall Double Mixed (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower)—1943 All-America. The first "double" ever created in America; 100% true for doubleness. Flowers up to 2¼ in. diameter. Will bloom from midsummer until frost if not allowed to go to seed. Pkt. 10c.



PETUNIA, America Alldouble—1943 All-America. The first "double" ever created in America; 100% true for doubleness. Flowers up to 2¼ in. diameter. Will bloom from early summer to frost. Pkt. 35c.



SWEET PEAS, Giant—Flowers of unusual size and beauty, in a wide variety of colors. Vigorous. Pkt. 10c.



POPPY, Iceland, Mixed—Exceptionally fine, huge flowers, beautifully fluted and of soft texture. Extremely long, heavy, wiry stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, Ruby—An entirely new color. The best red Larkspur ever introduced. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, on stems 4-5 ft. long. Pkt. 25c.



Flower Seed Cultures

All flowers listed take one of these eight cultures

CULTURE I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2" to 2½" apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors, as soon as danger of frost is over, in beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle, thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Trans-

plant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. If for house decoration place in larger pots.

CULTURE VI

Plants are purely conservatory or hot-house plants. Follow instructions for preparation of seed-flat above and sow seeds preferably during spring months at depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray, and place in warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart. Later pot up in 2" or 2½" pots and change to larger pots as often as needed.

CULTURE VII

May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to 2½" either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. **Note:** Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VIII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.



MORNING GLORY (*Ipomoea*),
Pearly Gates

NEW! Clear White Morning Glory

All-America 1942. Large flowers (4½ inches across) of clear, shining white. Vines are vigorous, fast-growing, bloom until frost. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLDS (Continued)

Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf double French type; about 9 in. tall; 1½ in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—1943 All-America. Dwarf, compact, very early. Continuous blooming, six to ten inch mound-shaped plants. Flowers to 1½ inches across. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow Supreme—Sweet-scented, yellow, 3-in. blossoms.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant—All-America 1942. Late blooming. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented (a)—Culture I. Cover 1/16-in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf, with many small spikes of fragrant blossoms. Long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a)—Culture VIII. Cover seeds ¼-in. Plant in a sunny location. Quick-growing vine with dense green foliage and pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (a)

(*Ipomoea*)

Culture III. Cover ¼-in.

Heavenly Blue—Vigorous, quick growing, with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming.

Scarlett O'Hara—All-America 1939. Rich wine-red or deep rosy crimson blossoms about 4-in. across.

Pearly Gates—1942 All America. Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 15c.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

NASTURTIUM (a)

Culture III. Cover ½-in. Prefers sunny location. Thrives in poor soil.

Dbf. Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Sweet scented. Long stems. Compact habit. Many colors.

Golden Gleam—Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms, semi-tall plants.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Dbf.)—Color like Golden Gleam. Dwarf.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery red.

Tall (Trailing) Mixed—

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a)—Culture II. Ht. 6-in. Dwarf, spreading plants; sky blue flowers, lighter toward center.

NICOTIANA (a) ♦—Culture I. Cover 1/16-in. Ht. 2½ to 3-ft. Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spicy fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

PANSY (a) ♦—Culture VII. Cover ½-in. Ht. 6-in.

Swiss Giants—Long stemmed, especially for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA (a)

Culture I. Cover 1/16-in. Ht. various. Blooms summer and fall.

America All-Double—1943 All-America. The first "double" ever created in America; 100% true for doubleness. Flowers up to 2½-in. in diameter. Unique mid-green dainty leaves, smaller than other Petunias with almost entire lack of stickiness. Will bloom from early summer to frost. Pkt. 25c.

Balcony Petunias—Long spreading plants. Good for window boxes, or overhanging effect. Red, White, Blue, Rose, Mixed.

Cream Star—1940 All-America. Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Free-blooming, dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Dainty Lady—All-America 1936. Large, single fringed, yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. 20c.

Flaming Velvet—Dark red, single, plain edged. Pkt. 15c.

Glamour—1942 All-America. Huge 5 to 6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 5 to 6-in. tall. First appear double, but as they mature, petals fall back, exposing throat. Maximum height of plants 1½ to 2-ft. Pkt. 25c.

Igloo—1943 All-America. Small 1½-in. creamy-white, single flowers, with yellowish throat. Most uniform, reckless blooming, white hybrida nana compacta ever developed. Early to late. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers, dwarf plants.

Rosy Morn—Medium sized rose-pink flowers, white throat. Plants, 1 ft. Pkt. 15c.



POPPY, California

Single Bedding, Mixed—All desirable colors.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3½-in., rose, with gold throat; single fringed. Flowers when plant very small. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX (a) ♦

Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. various. Prefers sun. Thrives in almost any soil.

POPPY (a)

ANNUALS: Cover ½-in. Ht. various. Grow freely in almost any soil. Prefer sun.

Shirley Mixed—Ruffled edges, large blooms.

California—See Eschscholtzia.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—Culture III. Cover ½-in. Ht. 5-in. Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings.

Double Mixed—

Single Mixed—

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)—Culture II. Cover 1/16-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Blooms midsummer to frost. Large, lily-like flowers, velvet textured, in many bright colors.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a)

(Mourning Bride)

Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Early summer to frost.



SCABIOSA, Blue Moon

Blue Moon, Imperial Giants—Double flowers, resembling old-fashioned beehive. Lavender blue. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Rosette—Very large; rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

All Flower Seeds

10c PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-flower or Poor-Man's-Orchid) (a) — Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades, with dainty markings. Finely lacinated foliage.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a) — Culture IV. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Foliage beautifully edged with white. Prefers sun.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a) — Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 1½ ft. Seed germinates very slowly. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER — See Everlasting.

STOCKS (a) ♦

Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2 ft. Bloom all summer. Like well-enriched soil, plenty of moisture, some shade in hot months.

Giant Imperial — Large flowers, long stems. Very early; many doubles. Pkt. 25c.

Ten Week Stocks — Double rosette-like blooms, fine stems.

Beauty Mixed —

SUNFLOWER — See Helianthus.

SWEET PEAS (a)

Sow very early. Dig trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly. Fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas ¼-in. apart. When plants are 3 to 4-in. high, thin to 6-in. apart and provide supports. Need plenty of water; and mulch of peat moss when warm weather approaches. Pick flowers daily.

Giant Spencer — Large, well formed, waved flowers, usually four to a stem. Mixed, and in variety of colors.

Giant Ruffled — Large, extra ruffled flowers, double. Mixed and in many colors.

Early Flowering — Well formed, long stemmed flowers; bloom 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Giant Spencer.

NEW, Navy Blue Aster

ASTER, Extra Early Giant Crego Navy Blue — 1943 All-America. Large 4-inch long petaled double flowers, deep purple blue, almost blackish blue. True, uniform, 12 to 20-in. branching plants. Pkt. 25c.



ASTER, Giant Crego, Navy Blue

TICKSEED — See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA, Fireball (a) — Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 6 to 8-ft. Blooms in late summer. Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall.

VERBENA (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds ½-in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf plants with very large heads.

Mammoth White —

Scarlet —

Shades of Blue —

Mixed —

VINCA (Periwinkle) (a) — Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 1½ ft. Seeds germinate slowly. Ornamental bedding plant. Flowers star-shaped, with brilliant green foliage. **Mixed**.

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE — Splendid mixture of old fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border planting.

ZINNIA (a)

Culture III. Cover ½-in.

Black Ruby — 1941 All-America. Deep velvety maroon, Lilliput or Pompon zinnia of merit. Distinct color for this class; 1¼ in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18 in. tall. Effective used with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold — Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered — 6-in. blooms. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Most satisfactory Zinnia. Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy — Great masses of shaggy ray-like twisted petals; 2-ft. plants. **Melody** (orchid-lavender), pkt. 15c; **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow), pkt. 15c; **Wild-fire** (rich scarlet), pkt. 20c; **White Light** (pure white), pkt. 15c; **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.

Giants of California — Huge blossoms, on 3-ft. plants. Variety of colors. **Mixed**.

Lilliput — Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture — Plants 12 to 18-in. Pompons 1 to 1½-in. Variegated pastel colors.

Hardy PERENNIALS

ALYSSUM (hp) ♦

PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Blooms early spring.

Saxatile — Dwarf, bushy. Yellow flowers.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (hp) ♦ — Culture VII. Cover ½-in. Ht. 1½ to 2-ft. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred — Extremely large flowers, wide range pastel colors.

CANDYTUFT (hp)

Culture VII. Cover ¼ in. Ht. 8 to 10 in. Blooms in early spring and summer. Will grow in dry, sandy soil. Dwarf plants, a mass of flowers, pink, lavender or white.

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cup-and-Saucer Vine) (hhp) — Culture VIII. Cover ¼-in.



NEW! Dwarf Cynoglossum
(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

CYNOGLOSSUM, Firmament — All-America winner. A new dwarf type of Chinese Forget-Me-Not that grows 15-18 inches tall, with blossoms of rich blue color.

Linearis — Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe, brown centers. Dwarf 1-ft. plants.

Mexicana — Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany flowers, frequently variegated. Single and double, on 1-ft. plants.

Navajo Mixed — Bi-colored. Medium sized flowers; 2½ to 3-ft. plants. All-America 1938. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints — Symmetrical 2½- to 3-in. flowers, in luscious autumn tints and pastel shades. Very free flowering. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered — Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown-O-Gold, Pastel Tints — Flowers 5 to 5½-in. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. 25c.

Will Rogers — A striking new red, never before available in Zinnias. Very robust plants, literally loaded with mammoth blooms, 6 inches across, and often 4 inches in depth, resembling the Show Dahlia.

Press seeds into soil edgewise. Ht. 30 ft. Large, violet-colored bell-shaped flowers. Rapid growing perennial vine best treated as an annual. Clings to rough surfaces.

COLUMBINE — See Aquilegia.

COREOPSIS (hp) — Culture VII. Cover seeds ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft. Long blooming season. Daisy-like yellow flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Culture VII. Cover ½-in.

Giant Pacific Hybrids — Very large, well-shaped florets, tall, slender spikes. Pkt. 35c.

Wrexham Hybrids — Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 25c.

Planting Guide

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations. E—For edging. J—For their fragrance.
 B—For a succession of blooms. F—For the rock garden. J—For porch or window boxes.
 C—For shady locations. G—For their foliage. K—Climbing vines.
 D—For poor soil. H—Everlasting for winter bouquets. L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Fairytale Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godezia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bushy vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Pelunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



HELIANTHUS, Sungold—Brilliant golden yellow, free-flowering, 100% double. Grow 4-5 ft. tall, make a gorgeous massive background. A new sunflower. Pkt. 10c.



PANSIES, Swiss Giants—Ideal for cutting. The plants are strong and hardy; flowers perfectly round, with large overlapping petals in rich colors on long, strong stems. Pkt. 25c.



ZINNIA, Dahlia Flowered—Gorgeous, showy flowers resembling giant dahlias. Blooms 5-6 in. across, 2 in. deep, in lovely pastel shades. Strong, branching plants grow to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c.



NASTURTIUM, Golden Glean—All-America winner in 1933, and today the favorite Nasturtium. Double and semi-double, fragrant blossoms; semi-tall plants. Pkt. 10c.



GAILLARDIA (hp)
(Blanket Flower)

PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Showy blooms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought, heat.

Perennial Monarch Mixed—Large range of colors.

GEUM (hp)—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny double roses, long stems, prized for cutting.

GYPHSOPHILA (hp)
(Baby's Breath)

PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Perennial White—Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)

Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 5 to 8-ft. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.

Indian Spring—All-America 1939. Semi-double and double fringed pink flowers. Will bloom first season. Pkt. 15c.

Double Mixed—

LINUM (hp) ♦ PERENNIAL: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Need sun. Ht. 15-in.

Perennial Blue—Light blue, upright flowers in great profusion all summer.

POPPY (hp)

PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Grow in almost any soil. Prefer sun.

Iceland Mixed—Blooms first year.

Oriental—Large, showy, delicate silken crimson flowers.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2 ft. White blossoms, 4 to 5-in. across, with small yellow centers, long stems.

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (Lathyrus latifolius) (hp)—Sturdy vine bearing clusters of waxy, handsome flowers.

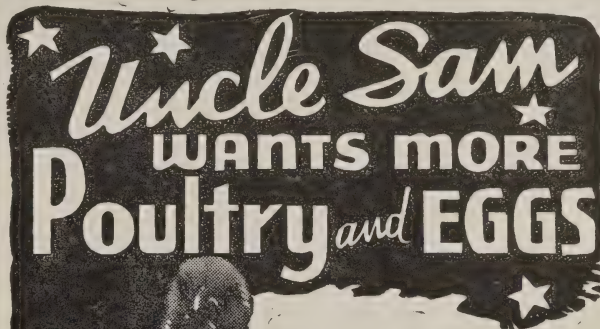
SWEET WILLIAM (hp) ♦—Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Free-flowering, large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. **Single, Double, Mixed.**

WALLFLOWER (hnp)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.—A lovely early spring bloomer. Fragrance pleasing, colors startling. **Siberian Mixed.**

Cosmos Sensation	Giant Zinnia	Cleome Pink Queen	Helianthus	Cosmos Double Crested	Margold Giant Yellow Supreme	Larkspur Imperial Blue Bell	Cosmos White	Zinnia California Giants
Ageratum	Gaillardia Goblin	Snap Dragon	Centaurea Blue	Scabiosa Pease	Ageratum Blue Perf	Phlox Rose	Snapdragon Mixed	Dwarf Marigold
Golden Ring Tagetes	Dwarf Ageratum	Cal. Peppy	Alyssum Violet	Little Giant Tagetes	Alyssum White	Patunia Pink Glory	Candytuft White	Snowball Blue
							Marigold Spry	Ageratum Blue
								Dimorphotheca Double Hyos.

(Above) A border of annuals. (Below) A perennial border.

Delphinium Pacific Gts.	Perennial Aster	Helenium Riverton Gem	Delphinium Pacific Gts.	Helianthus Per. Hyb.	Anchusa Dropmore
Hardy Phlox	Coreopsis	Pyrethrum Roseum	Aquilegia	Candidum Lilas	Digitalis Shirley
Arabis White	Alyssum Saxatile	Violas	Cerastium Tormantosum	Pyrethrum Roseum	Shasta Daisy Alaska
				Armeria	



Uncle Sam needs more eggs and poultry meat to feed our fighters and our workers. Start right with

WHITE'S TRUE-BRED BABY CHICKS

ORDER CHICKS EARLY

To avoid disappointment in delivery, order your chicks well in advance of the time wanted. Last season's demand far exceeded our supply. We take off hatches every Monday and Thursday and guarantee 100% live delivery.

We are now hatching Barred Rocks, New Hampshires, Rock-Red Crosses and White Leghorns.

Ask for our Descriptive Folder with Price List and get the most for your money in True-Bred Chicks.

Right from the start of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, all of our breeders have been culled and tested by the stained antigen, whole blood method under supervision of authorized specialists of the Department of Agriculture. Each of the birds is identified by a sealed, numbered leg band. Our blood lines have been improved by the introduction of high egg record stock from the country's foremost breeders.

Bigger Profits from Better Chicks—Save time and money—protect your profits with big, strong, healthy True-Bred Chicks, backed by a dozen years of flock improvement work and tested for elimination of Pullorum diseases. Every individual egg must weigh over 23 ounces to the dozen to reach our most modern and scientifically perfect incubators.

White's True-Bred BABY CHICKS

U. S. - N. C. APPROVED — PULLORUM CONTROLLED

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ACME ANT-KILL—Most effective for control of all honey-dew loving ants. Eliminates the whole colony. Syrup is sold with only safety cup on the market. Fully covered by U. S. patents. Jr. Set, 35c; 2 oz. bottle, 20c; Cottage Set, 63c; Pint, 75c; Extra Cups, 10c.

ANT TRAPS—Kill both sweets- and grease-eating ants. Effective and lasting.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard dry powder fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungus diseases.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry)—For chewing insects.

CYANOGEN A—Kills ants, rats, moles, fleas, bed bugs, moths, bats, grape mealy bugs, melon aphids, groundhogs, snakes, and insect pests.

CYANOGEN G—For greenhouse, bulb, grain, soil, household, warehouse fumigations.

DAWG-GONE—To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Tubes, 25c ea.

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.

LIME SULPHUR DRY (Powder)—For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—Used for repelling soil pests such as wire worms, maggots, moles and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

NICOTINE SULPHATE 40% (Black Leaf 40)—Kills aphids, thrips, leaf hoppers and other insects on garden, farm and orchard crops by contact and fumes. Also kills poultry lice.

PARIS GREEN—A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

SEMESAN—For bulbs, roots, flower and vegetable seeds. Disinfects seed against many diseases and helps prevent rotting and damping-off. Also effective in controlling brown patch. One oz. treats 15 to 30 lbs. of seed.

SEMESAN BEL—For seed potatoes. Controls such seed-borne disease organisms as scab, rhizoctonia, and blackleg. Increases standard yield. One lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels.

SULPHUR, DUSTING—Effective for mildew, black spot and rust on a number of shrubs and flowers.

TOBACCO DUST—Kills aphids and flea beetles.

SPRAY GUIDE CHART FREE

For practical help in recognizing garden enemies and knowing how to combat them, use the famous **ACME SPRAY GUIDE**—the "gardener's doctor book." You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

Ever Green Garden Spray is a powerful, odorless, Rotenone-Pyrethrum spray containing soap and a minimum of water. Simple to use. No complicated or confusing instructions. Deadly to many common varieties of both sucking and chewing insects in the home garden—such as aphids (plant lice), leaf tiers, cabbage worms, Mexican bean beetles, and rose slugs. Will not harm the most tender foliage. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.15; gals. \$12.20.



ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY

A "system" of spray treatment for roses and flowers of all kinds. Eliminates guest work. Each set contains three separate items, each scientifically made to combat one of the three major classifications of blight and insect pest. Mix all three. Use regularly for complete all-around protection.

Sizes	Amount of Spray	No. of Roses Protected all season	Prices
No. 3	12 qts.	7 to 12 bushes	\$0.95
No. 6	24 qts.	15 to 25 bushes	1.50
No. 24	96 qts.	60 to 100 bushes	4.00



ACME EMO-NIK

A complete contact insect spray combining nicotine with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion for control of Aphids, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust, Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. Available in 4½ oz., pint, quart, and gallon sizes.

ACME APHIS SPRAY

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphids (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes, trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. 3 oz. tube, 35c; 12 oz., 99c; 2½ lb., \$2.35.



ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR

(An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur. Can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen. Available in 2 pound sifter carton.

ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD

A safe insecticide dust. Contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. Rotenone is non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals, yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn; for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens. 1 lb. sifter carton, 35c; 6 lb. bag, \$1.65; 50 lb. bag, \$7.85.



ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX

(Special Formula for Potatoes only.) A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray.

1 lb. bag, 31c

4 lb. bag, 85c

ACME KOPPER QUEEN (Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue. Use as liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. Available in ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Gallon sizes.



PET SUPPLIES

Food and supplies for your Dog, Cat, and Birds. Everything to make and keep your pets healthy and happy.

Dog Food—Your dog can't be as healthy, strong, active and happy as he should be if something in his food is missing. Give him a complete food, with the necessary vitamins, digestive enzymes, minerals.

Dog Beds—You will have to come and see these. Several kinds and sizes.

Dog Sweaters—Not only dress up your dog, but will keep him warm. The sizes of Dog Sweaters are determined by measuring the dog from base of neck to base of tail. Assorted colors.

Harness, Leads, Collars, Brushes, Toys—Whatever your dog needs we can supply.

Remedies and Conditioners—We stock nationally advertised supplies, remedies and conditioners, to keep your pets in prime condition.

Bird Foods and Supplies—a complete line.

And lots of helpful information about the care of your pets.

Pest Prevention

One of the best ways to control pests, especially diseases, is by *prevention*. So sanitary measures, which include prevention, are the first line of defense.

1—Keep weeds down

The good gardener not only keeps weeds out of his beds and rows, but cleans up fence rows and mows adjacent vacant lots that might harbor insects or serve as the host plants of diseases.

2—Keep trash cleaned up

Slugs, mice, rats, caterpillars take refuge under trash, which protects them through the winter.

3—Take out diseased plants at once

Once a plant has become infected with certain diseases, there is no help for it. Let it remain in the bed and it will soon spread. So just as soon as observed, pull up and destroy the diseased plant.

4—Remove diseased parts

Blights and mildew live over winter on fallen leaves and debris of plants. Be sure to remove these in fall.

5—Rotate ground and plants

Diseases that live over in the soil will reinfest plants put in the same ground the next year. So rotate your ground.

6—Fall spading

Spade ground in the fall and let it lie unranked till spring. Sun, wind, cold and birds together will destroy many insects.



SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

The supply of garden sprayers, while still critical, shows some improvement. We hope, therefore, to be able to take care of your needs.

Good spraying equipment is vital to the success of the garden, so we are making every effort to maintain our supplies for you. Consult us on all types of spray equipment:

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers—Open-top or funnel-top; galvanized brass or copper tanks; 2 to 4 gallon sizes.

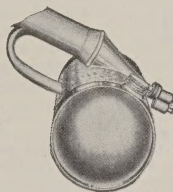
Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers—Heavy duty portable outfits for orchard, farm and industrial work. 12 gallon or 18 gallon capacity.

Bucket or Barrel Spray Pumps—High pressure equipment for insecticides, whitewash, cold water paints, etc.

Light Weight Hand Sprayers—Handy sprayers of various types, for garden or for household use.

Heavy Duty Dusters—For a wide range of work, in gardens, truck farms, orchards, vineyards, etc. Consult us about the right model for your needs.

Garden Dusters—Various types for light gardening or other light work.



Spray with BLACK LEAF 40

Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

KILL Crab Grass WITHOUT DESTROYING *Lawn Grass* ZOTOX



This amazing liquid chemical kills Crab Grass without permanent injury to lawn grasses. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats 2000 sq. ft. ZOTOX also kills dandelion, plantain, chickweed, spurge and other lawn weeds. Full directions on bottle. Prices: 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

Ask for free literature.

**TREAT YOUR CUTTINGS
and SEEDS with**



the plant hormone powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rootings are heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. Trial packet 25c — 2 oz. jar \$1.00 — 1 lb. can \$5.00.

**The Vitamin-Hormone
Stimulant for Plants**



Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. Trial packet 25c — 1 oz. can 50c — 3 oz. can \$1.00 — 1 lb. can \$4.00.

FOR PRIZE RESULTS!

**Feed them
Fulton's PLANTABBS**

Plantabbs provide rich food in clean, concentrated, easy-to-use TABLET form

Have fine potted plants, exquisite flower boxes, beautiful garden flowers, and prize-winning Victory Garden vegetables.

Plantabbs combine the recognized food elements plus Vitamin B₁ in full and sufficient amount.

Especially good for roses, bulbs, cuttings and to revive sickly plants. Will not burn the tenderest foliage.

Give Vegetables an Extra Boost!

When your tomato, pea, bean, cabbage and other Victory Garden vegetables are up and out of the ground, begin feeding this "extra boost" of rich food. One tablet to each plant and repeated will give amazingly increased yield and earlier maturity.

A Box to Suit Every Need

Box of 36 tablets... 25c
Box of 90 tablets... 50c
Box of 240 tablets... \$1.00
Canister (Victory Garden size) ----\$2.75



PLANT FOODS

While there are still some war-time restrictions on the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, the situation is greatly improved. This spring there should be plenty of suitable fertilizer for every home garden.

Ask us about it!

Whatever your needs for plant foods may be, consult us about them. We'll see to it, as usual, that your garden and lawn get the food-help they need.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

ASHES, HARDWOOD—High pot-ash content. Contains all of the fertilizer elements except nitrogen. Tends to drive away insects.

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

HUMUS—One of the best soil conditioners. Makes soil more workable and helps it hold moisture. Not a substitute for fertilizer, but an excellent companion for it. In convenient sized packages.

LIME (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash. Used liberally for all root crops.

NITRATE OF SODA—Very quick source of nitrogen. Hastens maturity of crops. Should not be applied until plants are well above ground.

PLANTABBS—Clean white odorless plant tablets for indoor or outdoor use, combine high analysis food value with a plentiful supply of Vitamin B-1.

PEAT MOSS—Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective balanced plant food. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use.

SOIL TEST KITS

Do your own soil testing! Kits are simple, practical, easy to use. Let you determine just how to fertilize and lime for best results. Complete kit, good for 20 individual tests, \$2.00.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

TOBACCO STEMS—Used as a mulch for roses, asters, lettuce, etc., and for fumigating plants to kill insects.

ROOTONE—You can help cuttings to root faster by dipping them in the hormone powder, Rootone, before planting. Percentage of successful rooting is increased remarkably by this new treatment.

TRANSPLANTONE—Remarkable new Vitamin-Hormone stimulant effective in reducing transplant shock, and wilt of all kinds of plants or shrubs. Also effective in bringing about earlier maturity

on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage.

LEGUME INOCULATION—Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields. Inoculation is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 10c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

**GROW HEALTHIER
STURDIER PLANTS**



NO FUSS—NO BOTHER—NO ODOR

KEM provides all 11 essential elements plants need for healthy growth—and provides them in liquid form, all ready for the plant to use. That's why KEM gives better results in any kind of soil. In fact—and here's dramatic proof of its effectiveness!—KEM even grows plants without soil.

USE IT OUTDOORS FOR

VEGETABLES & FLOWERS Right through the growing season from spring sowing to fall transplanting—feed KEM regularly. Both your Victory vegetables and your prize blooms will thrive on this treatment.

LAWNS Try KEM feeding on those bare and shady places... It produces a greener, healthier lawn, whether it's newly-seeded or well-established.

SHRUBS & TREES Often a sickly-looking shrub or tree simply needs more nourishment. Vines, shrubs and trees of all kinds thrive on KEM feeding.

USE IT INDOORS FOR

HOUSE PLANTS Regardless of the condition of the soil in the pot, they'll grow and flourish on KEM feeding alone.

CUT FLOWERS Keep them in a dilute KEM solution. They'll stay beautifully fresh 2 to 4 times longer than in plain water.

SEEDLINGS Soak seeds in KEM before planting—they'll take hold better, sprout sooner, grow faster. Then be sure to feed the seedlings regularly with KEM, both before and after transplanting.

Easy to Use! Economical!

Diluted, the 25c size of KEM makes 3 gallons of ready-prepared plant food; the 50c size makes 8 gallons. It lasts indefinitely—never goes out of solution.

**"KEM FED PLANTS
ALWAYS THRIVE"**

**10¢-25¢
50¢-1.00**

Kem-ical Corporation
East Paterson, N. J.



GARDEN TOOL DEPARTMENT

At the time this catalog goes to press, there are still many uncertainties about the supply of garden tools. We have naturally done our best to gather an adequate supply of the tools you will need, and will be able to take care of most needs, but cannot promise complete assortments at all times.

HOES



Field or Garden Hoes—Various widths. **Light Weight Hoe**—Especially designed for women.

Square Top (or Onion) Hoe—Very shallow blade.

Steel Scuffle Hoe—A very practical weeder and mulcher.

See us for the best available kinds of hoes.

CULTIVATORS



Adjustable Hand Cultivator—A strong, rugged tool. Fine for plots not large enough to warrant the use of a wheeled cultivator.

Garden Cultivator—5-prong, full length handle. 3-prong, medium long handle.



Midget Cultivator Weeder—Short handle; 3 small prongs.

KNIVES

Best available knives for various garden purposes.

Asparagus Knives. Propagating Knives.

Budding Knives. Pruning Knives.

FORKS



Spading Forks—With wood D-handles. Several styles to choose from; heavy or light.

Spading Fork, Long Handle—Preferred by some gardeners, because the long handle saves stooping.

Manure Forks—With iron D-handle. Six times or four times.

HOOKS



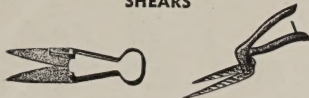
Potato Hooks—Bent head, with round tines and 4½-foot selected ash handle.

GRASS HOOKS



Various styles, all with good steel cutting blades and well-balanced design.

SHEARS



The best available shears for various garden purposes.

Grass Shears. Hedge Shears.

Pruning Shears. Lopping Shears.

TROWELS



All available patterns for various garden uses.

SPADES

D-Handle Spade—Light weight, extra quality. Also economy grade. **Long Handle Spade.**

RAKES

Garden Rakes—Various styles and sizes; straight or curved, long or short teeth.

Wood Lawn Rake.

Steel Broom Rake—For lawns.

Bamboo Broom Rake—Very light, though durable. Handy for raking leaves, etc.

SHOVELS

Round point or square point, long handle or D-handle.

Floral Shovel—A light shovel, suitable for planting shrubbery, transplanting, digging bulbs, etc.

WEEDERS—Various types of approved weed cutters and pullers. See these handy labor-saving tools.

TURF-EDGERS—Indispensable for keeping lawns neat and trim. Several styles.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PLANT LABELS AND MARKERS



Garden Labels—the handy, indestructible label that may be marked easily and permanently with a lead pencil.

Wooden Labels—For pots; painted. 4 inch to 12 inch.

Tree Labels.

Heavy Wood Labels—For use outside. Will last for years. Splendid for perennial plants.

PLANT STAKES AND SUPPORTS

Perennials in the flower garden, tomato plants, peas, beans and many other plants need proper supporters.

Tomato or Peony Supports—Made of heavy galvanized wire. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

Wooden Stakes—Painted or natural. Heavy Grade for Dahlias; Light Grade for smaller plants. 18 inch to 6 foot.

Bamboo Stakes—Painted or natural color. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

GARDEN GLOVES



Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas or leather, especially suited to garden use.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS—We carry a complete line of earthenware flower pots and flower pot saucers, 2 to 12 inch sizes; also bulb pans.

PLANT TUBS—Strongly made of selected wood, painted; with or without handles.

This page lists only a small portion of the very complete line of garden supplies you will see when you visit our store.

SPRINKLERS AND HOSE NOZZLES—The best available selection.

TREE WOUND PAINT—An antiseptic, penetrating paint to stop tree-bleeding and prevent infection of pruned or damaged portions.

FERTILIZER SPREADERS—Use a spreader to insure proper distribution—broadcasts dry fertilizer and grass seeds close to the ground, quickly, evenly and without waste. Our spreaders are rugged and dependable.

PRESERVING JARS

Clear crystal glass with new self-seal cap that works easily, quickly, and securely. Pint and quart sizes.



REVOLUTIONARY HAND SPRAYER

New HARCO is only professional-type Sprayer priced so low. Long extension rod sprays up, down, sideways—quickly penetrates all hard to reach places—without adjustment. Easy to use. Attractive, colorful. Only \$2.35.

HARCO SPRAYER
A Germaco Product

Save for **VICTORY!** Buy Bonds

Plant for **VICTORY!** Grow Food

Special Selling of Buxton White's TOP QUALITY ROSES

Strictly top quality No. XX Grade, 2 to 3-year field grown, for those who want the best \$1-\$1.25 values.

While they last . . . **ONLY 85¢ EACH**

Monthly Blooming Bush Roses

Ami Quinard. Dark velvety crimson.
Betty Uprichard. Copper red.
Briarcliff. Brilliant rose pink.
Caledonia. Pure white.
Chas. K. Douglas. Scarlet-flushed velvety crimson.
Condesa de Sotago (Latin Lady). Fiery copper and gold.
Dame Edith Helen. Clear pink, strong stem.
Edith Nellie Perkins. Salmon pink, flushed orange.
Editor McFarland. Glowing pink, suffused pink.

E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet red.
Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red, large double.
Frau Karl Druschki. Large pure white.
Golden Charm. Bright yellow, long pointed bud.
Joanna Hill. Deep creamy yellow, fine cut flower.
Kaiserine Auguste Victoria. Pure white.
Lady Hillingdon. Apricot yellow.
Luxembourg. Yellow toned pink and red.
McGredy's Scarlet. Bright velvety scarlet.
McGredy's Ivory. Creamy white.



Mrs. Chas. Bell. Soft salmon-pink.
Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont. Pure yellow, tinged reddish-gold.
National Emblem. Dark crimson.
President H. Hoover. Cerise pink, scarlet and gold.
Radiance. America's favorite pink.
Red Radiance. Deep rose red.
Roslyn. Golden yellow, very double.
Talisman. Bright red, old gold and yellow.

Sweetheart (Polyantha) Rose
Cecile Brunner. Light pink and yellow.

Climbing Roses

American Beauty. Pinkish rose-red.
Ami Quinard. Deep velvety crimson.
Briarcliff. Brilliant rose pink.
Caledonia. Pure white.
Cecile Brunner (Sweetheart Rose). Pink and yellow.
Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red.
Mme. George Staecklin (Spanish Beauty). Delicate pink.
Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont. Yellow.
Radiance. Brilliant rose pink.
Red Radiance. Deep rose red.
Talisman. Red, gold and yellow.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Carmine pink.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Fiery red.

NURSERY STOCK FOR THE SOUTH

From Our Albemarle Gardens

Just out of Elizabeth City on Ehringhaus Street (Route 17) we maintain a plant nursery, Albemarle Gardens, stocked with a wide variety of planting material, selected and grown for adaptability and thoroughly acclimated to this section.

Healthy, Acclimated, Fresh Dug

At below average prices we offer strictly first class stocks, inspected and certified by the State Department of Agriculture.

Cut Flowers
Annual Flower Plants
Perennials and Bulbs
Rose Bushes
Flowering Shrubs
Broadleaved Evergreens
Coniferous Evergreens
Ornamental and Shade Trees
Fruit and Nut Trees
Small Fruit and Berry Plants

We either have or can get for you any variety of any kind of nursery stock for every purpose.

Visit Albemarle Gardens to make your own selection—or write for quotations. Landscape planning and planting and horticultural service available upon request.

Complete Garden Service—AT OUR STORE OR BY MAIL

Buxton White

THE LIVE SEED HOUSE



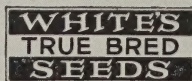
Seed Company

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.

24th Year of Service to Successful Southern Planters

202-204 South Water St.

Telephone 684



ELIZABETH CITY,
NORTH CAROLINA